

U.S. Offers Help in Containing Libya

Officials Assail Tripoli and Promise to Back Its Opponents

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has declared that the United States will support all African states that want to resist interventionism from Libya.

Mr. Crocker was not specific about the steps the United States would take to combat Libyan activities in Africa and elsewhere. There are currently 6,000 to 7,000 Libyan troops in Chad where they have remained since late last year when they intervened in a civil war on the side of President Goukouni Oueddei.



CHAIRING THE MEETING — A Bedouin boy held his djelaba in his teeth Wednesday to keep from tripping as he and a friend carried chairs to the site of the meeting Thursday in Odra, in the Israeli-occupied Sinai, between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

Oil Firms Say Mexico Cutting Price of Crude

By Douglas Martin
NEW YORK — Mexico has cut the price of its crude oil by \$4 a barrel, industry sources said Wednesday. The move makes Mexico the first major oil producer to cut prices since OPEC froze prices last week in Geneva in the face of weakening worldwide demand.

Air Force Criticized in U.S. Probe

By Robert Pear
WASHINGTON — Justice Department officials say that the Air Force mishandled the initial investigation of an officer accused of making unauthorized visits to the Soviet Embassy here.



VIOLENCE IN JOHANNESBURG — A high-school student in a mixed-race township of Johannesburg, where South African police clashed with young demonstrators Wednesday, was carried into the schoolyard by a fellow student after she was overcome by tear gas. Story, Page 2.

Analysts See Little Likelihood Syria Expects War With Israel

By Drew Middleton
NEW YORK — With its southern frontier with Egypt now secure, Israel has complete freedom of action against Syria and other potential Arab enemies.

Spain Accelerates NATO Plans

By James M. Markham
MADRID — With little national debate and only muted protests from the opposition Socialist and Communist parties, the government of Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo is about to make Spain the 16th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



OUT OF HOSPITAL — Pope John Paul II left the Gemelli hospital in Rome on Wednesday and returned to the Vatican three weeks after he was shot by a gunman in St. Peter's Square. The pontiff smiled and waved as he walked without help from the hospital to his limousine.

Ship Reportedly Violated U.S. Order to Leave Japan

By Rudy Maxa
WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy landing ship apparently carrying nuclear weapons remained off Japan's shores into the mid-1960s, according to two officers who were stationed on the ship.

Angola... the concern that Taiwan not be... Pentagon officers, reversing their judgment... friendship treaty with Moscow... the State Department has announced.

East Germans Praise Polish Hard-Liners

BERLIN — East Germany joined the Soviet Union on Wednesday in support of an obscure group of hard-line Polish Communists who have accused the nation's leadership of losing control.

The official East German newspaper *Neues Deutschland* included a declaration by the so-called Katowice Forum, claiming that the announcement from a local party leader in the Katowice region was the only correct assessment of the situation in Poland. On Tuesday, *Pravda* had approvingly quoted the declaration at length.

Poland's Communist leaders, unmoved publicly by Soviet-bloc enthusiasm for the views of a small party group, have indicated their determination to pursue a program of reforms. The official Polish news agency PAP said that 90 of 97 delegates elected to represent the southern Katowice region at next month's special Communist Party congress had condemned the work of the forum.

Slovak Paper Comments

In Czechoslovakia, where the direction taken by the Polish party also has been attacked, the newspaper of the Slovak Communist Party accused "certain public figures" in Poland on Wednesday of advocating Trotskyite principles. They and leaders of the Solidarity trade-union federation did this by repudiating the leading role of the Communist Party, the Bratislava newspaper *Pravda* said.

Official media throughout the Soviet bloc gave prominence to the Katowice pronouncement, but the group has been repudiated in Poland by party leaders, the media and Solidarity. A statement by the Polish Politburo denouncing the views of the Katowice Forum was

British Social Democrats Facing a Test of Strength

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's new Social Democratic Party, which set out on its own course because of the Labor Party's drift to the left, has been given its first chance to show some political muscle.

The opportunity, a by-election to fill one seat in Parliament, comes at a time when the Labor left, led by Tony Benn, is gaining so much strength that centrists within the party are beginning to despair. That should be a plus for the Social Democrats. But the opportunity also comes in a constituency where three parties have done poorly, and it comes before the Social Democrats have worked out terms of cooperation with the Liberal Party.

"We greatly welcome the opportunity to fight the by-election in Warrington, and subject to the wishes of our local members and consultation with the Liberals we intend to do so," said William Rodgers, one of the new party's four principal founders, who served as secretary of state for transportation in the last Labor government.

But another of the founders, who asked not to be named, said, "It isn't a good constituency for us, and it will be very difficult indeed for us to win it, even if everything should break in our favor."

Lack of Candidates

As a result, neither Roy Jenkins, a former foreign secretary, nor Shirley Williams, the popular former Labor member who lost in the 1979 general election, is willing to contest the seat. The other two Social Democratic founders, Mr. Rodgers and David Owen, another former foreign secretary, already sit in the House of Commons.

The Liberals have said that they would be willing to stand aside only if the Social Democrats named a nationally known figure, such as Mrs. Williams or Mr. Jenkins or perhaps David Marquand, a politician and scholar who has served as a British commissioner of the European Economic Community. The Social Democrats have insisted that they must be free to name whom they please, pointing up the tension that exists between the two centrist groups.

Basic Wage Increased In France

published in all Polish newspapers Wednesday.

The Polish congress is expected to endorse the reforms enacted since last summer's labor revolt by advocates of trade unions free of Communist Party restraint. The approach of the congress, which Moscow wanted postponed, is clearly causing concern among Poland's neighbors, who see the country drifting toward counter-revolution.

Report on Hunger Strikes

WARSAW (AP) — An estimated 500 convicts were reported in the seventh day of a hunger strike on Wednesday in a protest aimed at improving jail conditions and gaining reviews of their cases. Twenty-six persons were on a hunger strike in a separate action to demand that alleged political prisoners be freed, *Solidarity* sources said.

In Geneva, Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, appealed through a spokesman for release of the political prisoners and said he felt the government was not reacting quickly enough to the demands of the public. Mr. Walesa is in Geneva attending a meeting of the International Labor Organization.

One of the five prisoners whose release had been demanded was reportedly freed Tuesday.

Poland's state-owned labor newspaper *Glos Pracy* reported that 500 inmates at the Wolow prison near the southwest city of Wroclaw had begun the protest last Thursday. *Solidarity* reported in its daily news bulletin last week that 2,000 inmates were taking part in the protest, but acknowledged its information was based on leaks from the area.

About a third of the protesting inmates are serving time for violent crimes, manslaughter and rape, *Glos Pracy* said.

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Socialists Announce Economic Benefits

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand announced on Wednesday a 10-percent increase in the minimum salary and other economic benefits aimed at improving living standards for the poorest French families.

The measures — which also included a 25-percent increase in government aid to families with many children, an increase of up to 20 percent in payments for the elderly, and a 25-percent rise in rent subsidies for the poor — were welcomed by union leaders.

But business spokesmen warned that the increase in the minimum wage — brought up to 16.72 francs (about \$3) an hour — would be inflationary and hit hardest at the smaller and medium enterprises that employ most of the low-salaried laborers.

The government said that the salary increases would be partially offset by a reduction in social charges paid by companies for their lowest wage-earners. The government also plans to finance the other economic measures by additional taxes on high personal incomes and "excess profit taxes" on banks and petroleum companies.

Campaign Opens

The announcement of the economic package coincided with the opening this week of the campaign for legislative elections on June 14 and 21. President Mitterrand is hoping to gain a leftist majority in the National Assembly to enable his government to pass the bulk of its economic programs, including the nationalization of 11 major industrial groups and the remaining private banks and insurance firms.

A spokesman for the Socialist-leaning CFDT labor federation applauded the economic measures, pointing out that they met the demands put forth by the union leadership. The Communist-controlled CGT trade union, the largest in the country, which had called for an immediate 20-percent increase in the minimum salary, responded less enthusiastically, but indicated it would not fight for further raises at this point. "They could have done better," said Henri Krasucki, a CGT leader and member of the Communist Party Politburo.

Although the measures were expected, they had sparked a debate during the last few days among the government's economic advisers. The more cautious officials argued that the wage increases would eventually be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices, and that rising labor costs would discourage the hiring of new workers, particularly young blue-collar job-seekers who often start at the minimum salary.

Unemployment, which was the biggest issue in the recent presidential campaign, has already reached 1.7 million people, more than 40 percent of them youths under 25. The annual inflation rate is running at about 14 percent.

Other economic advisers maintained that the 10-percent increase in the minimum wage need not be inflationary and could stoke consumer demand that might eventually lead companies to hire additional employees.

Loan to Be Re-Examined

PARIS (Reuters) — France will re-examine a possible \$6-billion joint international credit-raising operation with West Germany.

The credit was worked out between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France in March.

The purpose of the loan was to stimulate job-creating investment in the economies of the two countries.

Neutron Option Open

PARIS (UPI) — France will go on studying the possible production of the neutron warhead, Defense Minister Charles Hernu said Tuesday.

Mr. Hernu said on television that the government would decide only later whether to manufacture the weapon.



Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman of Bangladesh called for national unity Wednesday at Parliament's first session since President Ziaur Rahman was killed in a coup attempt Saturday.

Dacca Opposition Asks End to Emergency

DACCA, Bangladesh — Opposition members of the Bangladesh Parliament called Wednesday for an end to the state of emergency declared after the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman.

They also pressed for full investigations into the killing of the president and of the man who led the weekend rebellion against him, Maj. Gen. Abul Manzur.

Parliament was meeting for the first time since this impoverished country was shaken by the assassination of President Zia in the southern port city of Chittagong on Saturday.

Several deputies wept openly during a debate that produced a unanimous motion of condolence on the death of the chief of state, who was buried Tuesday near Parliament.

The rebellion collapsed when the army officers involved fled Chittagong two days after killing Gen. Zia.

Gen. Manzur was captured, but

the government said Tuesday that he died in an exchange of fire between a group of "agitated armed men" and security guards escorting him. Seventeen army officers have been arrested for taking part in the coup attempt and others are being sought, the government said.

In Wednesday's debate, Ataur Rahman, an opposition parliamentarian, said that continuation of the state of emergency would cause disunity in the country and would undermine democracy.

Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman said the emergency would not continue any longer than necessary.

Another opposition speaker called for an investigation of the coup attempt and of the death of Gen. Manzur.

Motive Unknown

The government announcement about the coup leader's death did not say whether the armed men involved in the exchange with his

guards were acting to avenge the killing of the president or for some other reason.

It appeared Wednesday that the revolt that began with the killing of Gen. Zia had been restricted to a small military group in Chittagong.

One Bengali-language newspaper said Tuesday that Gen. Zia had gone to Chittagong party to settle disputes within the local military establishment. Gen. Manzur had commanded the army's 24th Division there, but reportedly was upset because he was being relieved of that command.

The government has announced that an inquiry court headed by an army general is being set up to identify those responsible for the killing of the president and seven of his aides and bodyguards.

There will also be a general court-martial to try "all the culprits in the army" who were involved in the killings, the government said.

Begin Makes New Attacks on Schmidt, Says All Germans Guilty for Holocaust

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin escalated his vendetta Wednesday against Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and the German people.

The Israeli leader's latest outburst was triggered by complaints in the Knesset (parliament) by Amnon Rubinstam of the Shani (Change) movement that Mr. Begin's earlier diatribes in party speeches against Mr. Schmidt had gratuitously offended foreign countries and statesmen, exposed security secrets and further isolated Israel.

In his reply, Mr. Begin complained Mr. Schmidt had not answered a question in an earlier speech: whether his service in Hitler's army in Europe had included Bresit-Litovsk. The prime minister's parents perished in the Holocaust there.

Mr. Begin said he was still smarting under the chancellor's statement that West Germany had a moral obligation to the Palestinian Arabs. Mr. Schmidt had said the Germans had no quarrel with the Palestinians. "Of course not," Mr. Begin snorted. "The grand mufti [of Jerusalem, their leader in the 1940s] sided with Hitler."

Fitting Reply

The Israeli leader said dozens of German Jews and non-Jews had written to him stating his response as the most fitting reply by the prime minister of the Jewish state to a German who had been an officer in Hitler's army.

"He can shout to high heaven and the German press can slander me, but I don't care," he said.

He said Jewish wounds from the Holocaust would not heal in 10 generations, that the German people were all guilty and that they must purify themselves.

"Let them have no illusions that they purged themselves by paying \$800 million in restitution and reparations. They stole tens of billions of dollars including the gold

teeth of the dead Jews," Mr. Begin said.

In another parliamentary exchange, he revealed details of Israel's promise of air support to the Christians of central Lebanon, which led to the downing of two Syrian helicopters and the missile crisis.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin complained that Mr. Begin, in pledging air support, had in effect given a foreign force the power to decide when the Israeli Air Force should be activated.

Secret Meeting

Reading from the minutes of a secret meeting Aug. 22, 1978, Mr. Begin said a Lebanese Christian delegation met him, two Cabinet ministers and some military officers. The Christians said they would be helpless in case of an air attack since they had no aircraft or anti-aircraft weapons of their own.

As stated in the minutes, the Israeli officials gave the Lebanese a declaration promising to consider "seriously and sympathetically" requests for intervention by the air force if the Christians were attacked from the air. The Israelis told the Lebanese the response would likely be positive.

On April 7 this year, the ministerial security committee received an appeal for help from the Lebanese who said they were being pounded by artillery and tanks

U.S. Moves to Deport Latvian for War Acts

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has begun deportation proceedings against Edgars Laipnieks, a Valley Center, Calif., man it accuses of concealing his membership in the Nazi-affiliated Latvian political police from 1941 to 1943.

The government also alleged Tuesday that Mr. Laipnieks, on his U.S. visa application in 1960, had concealed a postwar arrest by French authorities for participation in wartime atrocities.

and would not be able to hold their sector of Beirut or Zahle.

The Israelis urged them to hold on and promised increased diplomatic and material support. The undertaking of 1978 was repeated this time with the backing of the full War Cabinet. A courier took the oral message to the Lebanese.

After Mr. Begin's explanation, the Knesset defeated by a 52-36 vote, with four abstentions, a Labor Party motion condemning the prime minister for having gone beyond his authority in the undertaking to the Christians.

Palestinian Camp Attacked

BEIRUT (NYT) — Israel struck again at Palestinian guerrilla bases Wednesday, with a naval bombardment of a camp in northern Lebanon.

The Israeli gunboats opened fire on the Nahr al-Bared refugee camp north of Tripoli shortly after midnight, destroying several houses. The camp is a stronghold of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

On Tuesday, Israeli planes struck at Palestinian bases near Tyre in southern Lebanon in the second air raid within a week. Israel had suspended its raids during the three-week tour of Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy sent to mediate the dispute between Syria and Israel, but resumed them as soon as he departed.

Meanwhile, there was sporadic shelling and machine-gun fire Wednesday around the besieged city of Zahle in the Bekaa Valley.

Time Limited, Haig Says

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There is a limit to how long negotiations can go on in the attempt to peacefully resolve the confrontation in Lebanon, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. told a group of editors Tuesday. He did not specify what the limit might be.

Crazi Drops Demand for Italian Premiership

ROME — Reversing his earlier stand, the Italian Socialist Party leader, Bettino Craxi, Wednesday set aside his demand for the premiership and said his party was willing to negotiate with the dominant Christian Democrats on the terms of Socialist participation in a new government.

The Socialists, who hold the balance of power as the third largest party in Italy after the Christian Democrats and Communists, brought down Premier Arnaldo Forlani's four-party coalition last week over a secret Masonic lodge scandal.

The Socialists had insisted that the time had come for the Christian Democrats to give the premiership to Mr. Craxi in return for the party's participation in a new cabinet — a demand rejected by the Christian Democrats as "premature."

Khomeini Sees Return to Theological Studies

TEHRAN — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Wednesday he would like at some point to go back to being a theological student in the city of Qom.

The 81-year-old leader said in a speech, "One day I will prefer to be a student in Qom theological school rather than being in my present position, and I will go to Qom when it is possible."

He was speaking to teachers from the school who called on him at his home in a Tehran suburb. They had asked him to return to Qom at the end of the summer if his doctors allowed him to travel.

W. Berlin Liberals Ask Ouster of Party Rebels

BERLIN — West Berlin's liberal Free Democratic Party called Wednesday for four of its deputies to resign after they said they would vote to install a minority conservative government in the city.

The deputies said Tuesday they would vote for Christian Democratic leader Richard von Weizsaecker when a new mayor is elected in the assembly on June 11, and Horst Vetter, one of the rebels, told journalists they would ignore the demand to give up their seats.

Without the support of the rebels, Mr. von Weizsaecker would have no chance of forming a government and new elections would be inevitable, in May polling the Christian Democrats emerged as the strongest party but fell two seats short of a majority.

Zhao Urges Afghan Rebels to Keep Up Fight

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Wednesday that a political solution of the Afghan crisis depends mainly on continued armed resistance against Soviet troops.

Mr. Zhao told a news conference that China backs various peace initiatives by the nonaligned movement and the Islamic Conference. He stressed that negotiations would not be successful unless Afghan insurgents maintain military pressure on the Kabul regime and Soviet occupation forces.

He urged all "justice upholding" countries to aid the Afghan resistance fighters. Journalists in recent months have seen new Chinese rifles in the hands of Afghan insurgents but it was not clear how they were obtained.

NASA Cancels 7 Missions of Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON — The U.S. space agency has announced that it has dropped seven operational flights of the space shuttle because of anticipated delays in the delivery of new lightweight fuel tanks.

"We've been told by the vendor that the tank delivery rate will be less than anticipated," Dr. Stanley Weis, associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Tuesday. "There is therefore not a high certainty of having the tanks available for all our scheduled flights."

NASA had scheduled 35 operational flights through 1985. He said that dropping the seven missions meant that at least two commercial U.S. communications satellites and at least five for foreign countries will have to be delayed from 1985 to 1986.

Security Chief in Yugoslav Province Dismissed

BELGRADE — The security chief of Kosovo province, where riots involving ethnic Albanians occurred in March and April, was dismissed Wednesday. Officials said 442 persons had been expelled from the local Communist Party.

In Belgrade, a travel official said tourists and other motorists were still barred from the province until further notice in what was described as a safety measure.

The Tanjug news agency said the Kosovo interior secretary, Mustafa Sefedini, was replaced by Mehmet Malici, a leading member of a Kosovo war veterans' association. At least nine persons were killed and more than 260 injured, according to official figures, in the disturbances.

Police in Johannesburg Reportedly Beat Students

JOHANNESBURG — Riot police using tear gas, dogs and rubber whips attacked mixed-race students here Wednesday, beating some of the more than 800 youths demonstrating against the detention of one of their leaders, witnesses said.

Witnesses also claimed that police had thrown tear gas at a group of mixed-race mourners assembled for a funeral and had burst into a youth hostel and beat students not involved in the demonstrations. One youth's arm was reportedly broken.

A police spokesman said 38 students had been arrested for trespassing and two on charges of malicious damage to property. The police spokesman also claimed some of the pupils had peeped his men with stones.

Protest Weapon

One student from Chris Botha high school told the Johannesburg Star the demonstration had been held because "protest is the only weapon we have to show solidarity with Aziz Jardine, our student leader who was detained by police last week." The main body of protesters was met by police as the students marched from the high school to the nearby high school of Westbury, also for those of mixed race, known as colored in South Africa.

White and colored student leaders, black labor-union leaders and others were detained under the government's security laws during demonstrations against celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the white-minority republic in South Africa. The celebrations culminated Monday.

Under the security laws, police may detain people for up to 14 days without charges and need not say where they are being held.

More than 1,000 University of Witwatersrand students, their vice chancellor and 30 campus organizations from the Johannesburg school called Tuesday for the immediate release from detention of Andrew Borriatse, more than 300 students who heads the National Union of South African Students.

Mr. Borriatse, son of an opposition member of Parliament, was picked up by police following anti-Republic Day protests and a series of sabotage attacks by black nationalist guerrillas. Mr. Borriatse has not been charged with any crime.

Wednesday's demonstration was not the first time a protest by coloreds had provoked a furious reply by police. The coloreds speak Afrikaans, the Dutch-based language used by most police, and sometimes taunt police in their mother tongue.

Colored protesters have mounted boycotts of schools in the past in protest that the white-minority government on white schoolchildren on colorless or blacks. Neither the 20 million coloreds in South Africa can vote, a right reserved for the 5 million whites.

The process was followed by disturbances last June in the Cape Town area that left more than 32 persons dead by official count.

Credit-Card Swindle Is Foiled in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — A 29-year-old Swede has been arrested as a suspect in the biggest international credit-card swindle ever attempted in Sweden, according to police.

Police said the swindler, confabulating about 2,700 false American Express cards during a raid on a suburban flat in March. The forgers could have scored millions of dollars if the cards had been put into circulation, police said.

\$300,000 N.Y. Robbery

NEW YORK — Four heavily armed men ambushed a Brink's armored car Tuesday, killed one guard, wounded another and escaped with up to \$300,000. The guards were killed by more than a dozen shots from a shotgun, a 9mm automatic and a M-16 rifle, police said.

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

MINISTRY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

PHOSPHATE COMPANY OF GAFSA

INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER

The Phosphate Company of Gafsa is launching an international invitation to tender for feasibility studies on the SRA OUARTANE deposit and engineering of the first outcrop.

THE SERVICES REQUIRED ARE:

- Feasibility studies of an initial unit of 700,000 tonnes of commercial phosphate and a conversion unit.
- Feasibility studies for a production of ten million tonnes.
- Engineering of the first outcrop (section).

Companies interested in this invitation to tender may obtain a complete file on payment of a sum of 100,000 (one hundred dinars), or the equivalent in foreign currency, from 19 May 1981, from the Formalities Department of our office at Tunis 9, Rue du Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite.

The tenders, issued in duplicate, must be addressed in a sealed envelope for the attention of: Monsieur le Chef du Département des Marchés - (Manager of Contracts Department), 2130 Metlaoui - (Tunis) by 11 July 1981 at the latest, with the inscription (marked):

"Soumission pour Gisement SRA OUARTANE"

"Appel d'offres N.P. 1105"

"A ne pas ouvrir"

(Submission of tender for SRA OUARTANE deposit; tender invitation N.P. 1105; not to be opened). The envelopes will be opened publicly and the opening will take place on 15 July 1981 at 10.00 a.m. at the Contracts Department in Metlaoui - Tunisia.

Would-Be Iran Car Buyers Need Patience — and Luck

By Alan Philips
Reuters

TEHRAN — It was only 8:30 in the morning but the perspiring car salesman had already had enough.

Faced with a human tide of customers around his desk, he summoned the security guard, a stubby Uzi submachine gun slung over his shoulder, to clear the room.

It was not the sort of welcome a Westerner expects when he turns up to buy a car, but the crowd seemed to accept it as just another hurdle in the obstacle course that leads to owning a Paykan sedan in revolutionary Iran.

Lines to buy the Paykan — locally assembled from British-made kits — have been swollen by a ban on imports of foreign cars and a rush to spend money before Iran's 27-percent inflation rate further erodes its value.

The rush has presented the car's makers, state-owned Iran National

Industrial Manufacturing, with a major headache in keeping customers away from its sales office in western Tehran.

To solve the problem, Iran National has evolved a complex lottery system, avidly followed by Iranians hoping for a spot of good luck — and willing to put up with a three-week struggle against the state bureaucracy.

Hamid, a 28-year-old postal worker who last week secured one of the 80,000 Paykans made annually, described the buying process as an "ordal that takes five years of your life."

Together with thousands of others, Hamid scraped together his savings when the company announced last month that only 5,000 cars would be available this year for buyers in Tehran.

The first attempt to choose the lucky 5,000 came apart when a thriving black market grew up in trading the limited number of application forms. The company canceled them all and started with new forms.

At least 80,000 people applied in the first week. Each was required to send in a check for 400,000 rials (about \$5,000).

The successful applicants were

chosen on the basis of the last numbers of the checks, and Hamid joined the permanent crowd of hopefuls outside the sales office, 100 yards from the towering Shahyad monument built by the deposed shah to symbolize Iran's entry into the 20th century.

There is only one model on sale — a hybrid standard-and-deluxe version — and the customer is lucky to have a choice of color.

A spirit of solidarity grew up among the customers, Hamid says, as day after day they met to swap stories of lost forms, missing stamps and absent officials.

Once a sheaf of documents has been acquired, the trail leads 10 miles (16 kilometers) outside Tehran to the Iran National plant. The company, nationalized after

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Key Democrats Back 2-Year Tax-Cut Plan

By William J. Barron and George Skelton

WASHINGTON — Key Democrats have proposed a two-year, 15-percent cut in personal taxes as a basis for compromise with President Reagan in a renewed quest for agreement on a tax-reduction bill.

A cut of 5 percent in taxes on Oct. 1, followed by a 10-percent reduction next July 1, won significant support from Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday and from members of the Conservative Democratic Forum.

There were signs from the White House, however, that Mr. Reagan would reject a two-year measure and insist on his plan for a three-year tax cut.

But Mr. Reagan's top policy adviser left the door open on Wednesday to presidential acceptance of a tax cut plan that covers less than the three-year period the administration proposed, United Press International reported.

"I don't think he's dead set against any reasonable proposal that is a two-year plan," Edwin Meese, 3d, the White House counselor, was quoted as telling reporters at a private breakfast when asked if Mr. Reagan would oppose a two-year tax cut. "I don't think he'd consider that if he accepted anything less than three years he would be departing from principle," Mr. Meese added, according to UPI.

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, the Illinois Democrat who is chairman of the Ways and Means panel and was reported to favor a two-year measure, said after a caucus of committee Democrats on Tuesday: "I think we're talking about the possibility of a multiyear bill."

Other Democrats were more specific. Rep. Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York, said it looked as if a two-year measure would get the backing of the committee's 23 Democrats. "There's a reluctant recognition that's the way to go," Rep. Downey said.

Rep. Rostenkowski called the Democrats on the panel to another caucus on Wednesday for further discussions on the possibilities of compromise.

Rep. Kent R. Hance, Democrat of Texas, said the committee's Democratic majority might negotiate with the Reagan administration on a two-year, 15-percent tax-cut bill, including other tax reductions for working couples and retirement savings.

Rep. Rostenkowski, however, said no consensus had been reached, although progress had been made in the latest caucus of committee Democrats.

Earlier, Rep. Charles W. Stenholm, Democrat of Texas, said that about half the members of the Conservative Democratic Forum favored a two-year tax cut and the others wanted a three-year reduction.

The president originally proposed a three-year, 30-percent tax cut beginning July 1 but recently indicated his support for a three-year reduction of 25 percent starting Oct. 1. A White House source familiar with Mr. Reagan's thinking described him as cool to the two-year proposal.

Rep. James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, the House Democratic leader, introduced the so-called "5-10" tax cut approach during a White House meeting with Mr. Reagan on Monday on possible alternatives, Rep. Rostenkowski said.

The White House meeting ended without agreement, and it seemed likely that the Reagan administration and the House Democratic leadership were squaring off for an all-out fight over taxes. But measures continued to move on Capitol Hill for a negotiated agreement.

"There is a strong desire for a bipartisan compromise," Rep. Stenholm said. But he said that Rep. Rostenkowski seemed more interested than Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the House speaker, in negotiating an agreement.

Rep. O'Neill, who brushed off Mr. Reagan's tax plan Monday as a "windfall for the rich," issued another criticism of the president at a news briefing Tuesday, saying: "Here we are, with double-digit inflation and double-digit interest rates, and we're given a proposal to increase the federal deficit by billions and billions of dollars. We are asked to commit now to three more years of these deficits without leaving ourselves any latitude."

North Yemeni Air Crash

CAIRO — North Yemen's air force commander, Maj. Aly Mohammed Abu Oshab, and seven other military men were killed Tuesday in a helicopter crash in the northwest of the country, Qatar's news agency said.

2 Romanian Defectors Say CIA Reneged On Promises After They Spilled Secrets

By Roy Gutman

WASHINGTON — Two Romanian diplomats who defected to the United States have accused the CIA of breaking promises to resettle them in return for giving secrets about Romania.

The two are Nicolae Horodincea, 35, formerly third secretary at the Romanian Embassy in Washington, and Nicola Traian, 32, who held the same rank at the mission in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Dale Peterson, a CIA spokesman, said that after lengthy high-level consideration the agency had decided not to comment on the allegations.

Mr. Horodincea, his wife and 3-year-old son were given asylum in March, 1980, after he drove into nearby Fort Belvoir, Va. His wife and son have since returned to Romania. Mr. Traian defected in November, 1979, with his wife and two children. He said he had been the Romanian intelligence agency station chief in Islamabad.

Eviction Notice

The two men, now living in northern Virginia under new identities, laid out their complaints against the CIA in an interview with Reuters after they were told to move out of apartments furnished and paid for by the CIA.

U.S. Agency Chief Defends Cancer Grant

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON — The director of the National Cancer Institute has defended his agency's award last year of a \$910,000 research grant to a scientist accused of falsifying data under a previous research project, saying that the charges against the scientist had not been proven.

However, the director, Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr., said Tuesday at a Senate hearing that under the agency's new procedures, the grant would have been deferred until investigations had been completed.

The issue involving the accused scientist, Dr. Marc J. Straus, formerly of Boston University, formed the centerpiece of a hearing by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee into allegations of lax management and mispending by the institute. The committee chairman, Sen. Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, said at the end



Dr. Benjamin Spock, center, with beard, and others protested on the White House driveway against President Reagan's plans to cut spending on domestic programs. Twelve persons, including Dr. Spock and his wife, were arrested; they were to face charges in court of unlawful entry.

Congressional Conferees Set Tight Rules For Federally Funded Abortions in U.S.

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON — House and Senate conferees have ratified the most stringent restrictions ever placed on Medicaid abortions after rejecting a measure passed by the House that would have extended restrictions on abortion to U.S. employees.

The conferees also rejected a House proposal to prohibit the use of U.S. funds to carry out affirmative-action programs, which are designed to promote the acceptance of minority and women applicants for jobs and schools.

The action Tuesday occurred as the conferees approved supplemental appropriations of \$13 billion needed to keep the government operating for the rest of this fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. The exact amount will be determined later by conference aides, but the conferees were confident that the amount was well within the limits on the budget approved by both houses and endorsed by President Reagan.

Although supplemental appropriation bills nominally deal only with U.S. spending commitments, they have traditionally been used to break new ground in legislation. Such bills were used in that way to stop paying for the Vietnam War, to restrict the use of U.S. funds for abortions and to prohibit the use of federal funds for school busing to achieve desegregation.

Under the supplemental appropriation bill, Medicaid funds cannot be used to pay for abortions except when they are necessary to save the life of the mother. Under present law, those funds can also be used for abortions in cases of incest, and rape reported within three days.

The conferees rejected, however, a measure approved by the House that would eliminate abortion cov-

erage in health plans for U.S. employees. The measure, sponsored by Rep. John M. Ashbrook, Republican of Ohio, had passed the House by a vote of 242-155.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, told the conferees that he had voted for restrictions on the use of Medicaid funds for abortions, and had even introduced a constitutional amendment to restrict abortion.

"But I do not believe this is the place to legislate," the senator said of the supplemental appropriations bill. "It does not belong in this bill."

Sen. Hatfield noted that "these are funds contributed by employees as well as by government," adding, "We're legislating on labor-management relations."

No House conferees rose in support of the House position, although Rep. Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California, said that the House conferees were willing to modify the Ashbrook amendment by allowing health plans to pay for abortions for U.S. employees when the mother's life was in jeopardy. Under the House amendment, no such exception was allowed.

The conferees also rejected the House proposal that would have barred the use of supplemental funds for affirmative-action programs. The measure, sponsored by Rep. Robert S. Walker, Republican of Pennsylvania, had been approved by the House on a voice vote.

The measure provided that "no part of any appropriation contained in this chapter shall be used in connection with the issuance, implementation, or enforcement of any rule, regulation, standard, guideline, recommendation, or order which includes any ratio, quota, or other numerical requirement

related to race, creed, color, national origin, or sex, and which requires any individual or entity to take any action with respect to (1) the hiring or promotion policies or practices of such individual or entity, (2) the admissions policies or practices of such individual or entity."

The White House has now

Reagan Makes Major New Commitment To Win Senate Confirmation of Lefever

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and his leading aides have made a major new commitment to winning Senate confirmation of Ernest W. Lefever as assistant secretary of state for human rights.

"Lefever" retreated one inch from wanting him," Mr. Reagan said Tuesday after Mr. Lefever was brought to the White House for a high-level strategy session.

James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, underlined the administration's support for Mr. Lefever by inviting him to the White House to plan for the next round of hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the nomination.

Review of Charges

At the meeting, Richard Hauser, the deputy White House counsel, who was asked several days ago to review conflict-of-interest charges against Mr. Lefever, reported to Mr. Baker and Mr. Lefever that he had found no conflict, according to David Gergen, the White House staff director.

The White House stepped up its effort for Mr. Lefever's confirmation on the same day that Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, told Mr. Reagan at a White House meeting that the confirmation would be "a tough fight."

The senator later said he had told Mr. Reagan that a likely Democratic filibuster against the nomination would force pro-Lefever forces to come up with 60 votes, the three-fifths of the Senate required to cut off a filibuster.

The White House has now

thrown its support more strongly behind Mr. Lefever than behind any other nominees whose Senate confirmations are being held up for various reasons.

"We are stepping up the pressure," Mr. Gergen said. He described the meeting with the nominee in James Baker's office at the White House as "an effort to bolster" Mr. Lefever's candidacy. The White House chief of staff usually does not participate in strategy sessions with presidential nominees.

Mr. Lefever is by far the most controversial of Mr. Reagan's nominees because of what is perceived as his greater tolerance for human-rights abuses in countries friendly to the United States than those in hostile nations and because of the controversy over his role in distributing an article sup-

porting the international marketing of infant formula. Mr. Lefever is director of Georgetown University's Ethics and Public Policy Center, which received \$25,000 in contributions from Nestle — a major producer of infant formula — to distribute the article.

Larry Speakes, the deputy presidential press secretary, said the White House had been aware of Mr. Lefever's relationship with Nestle before his nomination.

Many health officials around the world contend that the marketing of baby formula in developing countries creates an unnecessary risk by convincing poor mothers not to breast-feed their babies but to use the formula, which can be mixed in unsanitary conditions and diluted excessively to provide inadequate nutrition.

Baha'is in U.S. Say Iranians Plan To Destroy Shrine to Build Road

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Officials of the Baha'i community in the United States say they have learned that the Iranian government plans to destroy one of their holiest shrines to construct a road and public square.

The shrine, the House of the Bab, marks the location of the religion's birth in Iran 137 years ago and was the home of the religion's founder and prophet, Baha'u'llah.

The American Baha'is officials said Tuesday that Iranian government leaders in the city of Shiraz had said they planned to begin construction of a road and a public square at the site of the House of the Bab.

The Iranian government confiscated the shrine and the surrounding Baha'i-owned property soon after the shah was overthrown and fundamentalist Moslems gained power. The shrine has been a frequent site of demonstrations, and much of the shrine has reportedly been damaged.

Egyptian to Visit Vienna

CAIRO — Defense Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala of Egypt is scheduled to go to Vienna on Friday for talks with Austrian officials on a possible arms deal, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said Wednesday.

UMW President Sees Approval Of New Contract

The Associated Press

HUNTINGTON, W.Va. — Sam Church Jr., the United Mine Workers president, has predicted that a contract settlement will be approved by miners Saturday, ending a coal strike that was in its 69th day Wednesday.

Mr. Church visited Virginia and Kentucky on Tuesday following two successful rallies the day before in West Virginia, where he was applauded by miners who had militantly opposed a tentative settlement reached in March.

The proposed contract includes a \$3.60 hourly wage increase over the next 40 months — about the same as the March proposal that was rejected by the rank and file by a 7-1 margin.

Following the defeat of the March proposal, UMW negotiators succeeded in restoring to the pact provisions requiring unionized coal companies to pay royalties to the UMW when processing nonunion coal. The UMW also succeeded in deleting a 45-day probationary period for new miners and gained a new \$95-a-month pension for miners' widows.

U.S. Watches Arms Level In Nicaragua

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. says the Reagan administration is "watching with increasing concern" the levels of sophisticated weapons being shipped into Nicaragua and "the high level of manpower" being assigned to the Nicaraguan armed forces.

"We see no threat to Nicaragua that justifies increases of this size," Mr. Haig said Tuesday. "We will be watching closely the levels of arms that have arrived and that are expected to arrive."

Mr. Haig, answering questions at a State Department meeting for editors and broadcasters from around the country, was asked about a report by The Washington Post that the United States had received intelligence reports that Soviet T-55 tanks may have been sent secretly into Nicaragua.

He refused to comment directly on the report. But he did contend that high levels of arms "of a worrisome nature" were continuing to flow into Nicaragua from Cuba.

Some of this arms flow, Mr. Haig said, continues to be diverted to leftist guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government in neighboring El Salvador.

Although he cited a big buildup of forces by Nicaragua's leftist-oriented revolutionary government, Mr. Haig did not specify whether any of the alleged flow was part of a long-rumored plan to equip the Nicaraguans with Soviet weaponry including tanks and MiG fighters.

Earlier, however, Dean Fischer, the department spokesman, confirmed that the United States had received intelligence reports that Soviet tanks may have been shipped into Nicaragua and that additional tanks were in Cuba awaiting delivery.

While Mr. Fischer said the reports had not been confirmed, he added that the presence of such Soviet weapons would pose "serious problems" for other Central American countries.

DEATH NOTICE

FAITH M. PARSONS, wife of Joseph Parsons, 64, USN Ret., died on May 25, in Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY IN NIGERIA?

"In a son kofin Johnnie Walker, don Allah." "Sanu."

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Soviet Pressure on Poland

In the middle of April some rank-and-file members of the Polish Communist Party met in Torun, the birthplace of Copernicus, and drafted a set of principles that if adopted would put an end to Soviet-style rule in Poland. In the following weeks, Moscow was strangely silent. But now, with the Polish party congress that will debate those reforms approaching next month, a strident Soviet campaign has been launched to bully the Polish party back into line.

It began with the orchestrated release by pro-Soviet Poles of the so-called Katowice resolutions, which accused the current party leadership of the worst crimes in the Marxist-Leninist lexicon — revisionism and counter-revolution. That was immediately followed up by blasts from the Soviet, East German and Czechoslovak press. Charges included opportunism, anarcho-liberalism, the breakdown of law and order and falling under the influence of foreigners, Zionists and Trotskyites.

The Czechoslovaks, ominously mentioned 1968, when fraternal Warsaw Pact forces intervened in their country because the Communist Party had turned "revisionist and counter-revolutionary" just as the Polish party is said to be threatening to do now. In plain English, the Marxist-Leninist jargon translates as trying to become more democratic.

Many editorials, ours included, said in the early days of the Polish crisis that any fundamental change in the party structure would be intolerable to the Kremlin. But it no longer seems quite so clear what the Soviet Union might decide to tolerate. The Russians know that an invasion of Poland would be met by

fierce resistance; that mini-rebellions could break out in satellite countries or even in the Soviet Union itself, and that Soviet relations with the West would be poisoned for a long time.

Nevertheless, Moscow apparently has decided to try to force the Poles to retreat from democratic reform. The Russians may have chosen to move now because, among other reasons, the death of Cardinal Wyszyński has deprived the Polish people of one of their wisest leaders and Solidarity head Lech Walesa is out of the country at an ILO meeting. If that is the case, though, they appear to have miscalculated. Party officials, journalists and labor leaders have rallied together against the Katowice group and have rejected the Soviet-bloc criticism.

If there is a common force uniting Poles at this point, it is nationalism, popularly expressed by the slogan, "Let Poland be Poland." And that, too, is a threat to the Soviet empire because any nationalism is by definition in conflict with Socialist internationalism. Poles have always been intensely nationalistic, and intensely anti-Soviet, but in the past, the party was always able to keep things under control. When there were problems, a leadership shakeup resolved them.

But that has changed now. It is no longer possible to repair things with a quick fix at the top. It is possible that if Moscow can't bluff the Poles out of their party reforms, it will back down. But no one knows for sure what the Russians will do. And only the Poles can decide how far to go in their quest for more freedom. In the process, though, they deserve every bit of encouragement the West can give them.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Cutting Edge

According to the budget schedule, by the end of next week congressional authorizing committees are to complete legislation turning the more than \$35 billion in cuts voted in last month's budget resolution into real reductions in program benefits and services. In the House, the largest piece of the budget-cutting action — more than \$10 billion — has been dealt to the Education and Labor Committee. Chairman Carl Perkins and many other members find this task so unappealing that they have still not decided whether to take it on at all.

Should this committee fail to act, the job of cutting would fall to the House Budget Committee. With time short, it is likely that the Budget Committee would leave the administration proposals intact, providing only a slim chance for further change when the mammoth budget legislative package comes to the floor. This would be unfortunate.

It is true that Education and Labor has little room to maneuver. The budget process is such that it can only reorder the administration's spending priorities by trading among its own programs. Some obvious savings it might claim — like restricting the scope of Davis-Bacon and other labor-protection statutes — are "worthless" to it since the cost reductions will show up in other budget areas, such as defense. Lack of time for hearings and public debate further increases the general reluctance to make cost-saving changes in the basic terms of programs. Nonetheless, there are some changes the committee can and should make.

The most important would be to sharpen

the formulas that distribute the big dollars in education and job programs so that what is left goes to the geographical areas that need it most. Requiring state and local matching of federal aid on an ability-to-pay basis would also stretch dollars. This would free up money to continue operation of the successful but now doomed job and training programs for low-income youth, welfare recipients and other special problem groups.

The committee doesn't have to buy the administration's block-grant approach to recognize that some housecleaning is in order. Some members may wish to preserve the skeleton of each program against the day when another government will put meat back on the bones. But it is time to ask whether all these special entities were ever worth operating from the federal level. This doesn't necessarily mean abandoning federal aid to low-income children and other groups unlikely to be served adequately by states. The better targets would be the heavily state-financed vocational education program, in which federal leverage is now very small, and education aid to areas with large military installations, which is properly a defense responsibility.

This would still leave the Education and Labor Committee with the unenviable job of making deep cuts in some very useful programs. But the committee will serve neither its constituencies nor the nation well if it fails to take what opportunity it has to soften the impact of those cuts on those people and areas that most need help.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Arms Control Talks

Insofar as Moscow's problems, economic and imperial, arise from the internal contradictions of Communism, there may be no cause for the West to worry. But insofar as they contribute to international instability, they are the West's problems, too. The instability would be reduced if the two sides could agree on the terms for arms control talks. The Americans evidently feel that they are not yet in a position of strength. The Russians feel that if the NATO missile program goes ahead, they will not be in a position of strength either. Both are wrong in that assessment.

Their military strengths are boundlessly adequate for all strategic contingencies. The danger to the U.S. position is that it will lose political support — in Germany, the Low Countries, even Britain — if its posture appears to be only one of confrontation. There is a stability factor on this side of the equation as well as on the Russian side, and neither will be reduced if efforts for arms control are undermined by spurious arguments about relative weakness in the Kremlin or the Pentagon.

— From the Guardian (London).

U.S. Shuttle Diplomacy

The temporary return of Mr. Philip Habib to Washington does not necessarily mean that the American attempt to find a solution to the crisis in Lebanon has run out of steam.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 4, 1906

CHICAGO — The cat has been partially let out of the bag by the publication of a synopsis of the report on the Beef Trust, now in President Roosevelt's hands. The report will surprise many by its conservatism, but it is bad enough. While many sensational charges are rejected, enough is left to startle the world. The report describes the condition of the six plants inspected as filthy, insanitary and unhygienic. No attempt was made to exercise ordinary cleanliness. Deplorable conditions prevailed in some of the canning departments. One part in five of the meat was described as unfit for use as food, while the tins' ingredients were frequently not what they had been advertised to be.

Fifty Years Ago

June 4, 1911

WASHINGTON — The vigorous attack launched against the power interests by Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania at the opening session of the governors' conference at French Lick yesterday is regarded here as a preliminary flourish in tossing his hat into the presidential ring in the hope of winning either the regular Republican nomination or heading an independent ticket in 1932. Governor Pinchot did not mince words in attacking the power combinations. He charged four groups, the Morgan-Mellon, North American, Harris-Forbes and Insull interests — with controlling 91 percent of the country's power stations and with "milking the public" of \$500 million in overcharges annually.



Lefever and the Rights Debate

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Soviet physicist Vladimir Kislik is not a famous dissident, just a man who for eight years has been trying to emigrate to Israel. For that he has lost his job, been arrested for vagrancy, been confined in a psychiatric hospital. He faced trial on a charge of "hoobganzism."

The trial has been held now, and Mr. Kislik was convicted. The specific charge, according to what has filtered out to friends from the courtroom in Kiev, was that he assaulted two people at a bus stop. For that he was sentenced to three years in a labor camp.

Soviet behavior in such cases is hardly surprising. Not long ago another would-be emigrant was convicted of "hoobganzism," and drew a similar sentence, for allegedly throwing a birthday cake at someone. But the cynicism and cruelty of it are still shocking. They must be, if we cease to care, cease to be moved by the case of a Vladimir Kislik, we shall have lost some of our own humanity.

The question is what we can do: Americans and others, individuals and organizations and governments. That is the question that lies at the heart of the debate about human rights, and specifically about the debate about the nomination of Ernest Lefever to be assistant secretary of state for human rights.

Mr. Lefever, over many years of writing and interviewing, has made his answer to that question clear. First, he says, the United States has no right or power "to promote human rights in other sovereign states." Second, he would draw a sharp distinction between oppression by Communist and by other brutal governments, speaking out almost exclusively against Communism.

Mr. Kislik would not agree with Mr. Lefever's answer — of that we can be virtually certain. The victims of Soviet oppression have said over and over again, as have the victims of rightist brutality, that foreign and especially American action can help them. And Soviet dissidents and refugees have rejected the idea of a human rights policy focused only on Communist abuses.

The point was compellingly made in the Senate hearings to Mr. Lefever by an American physicist, Prof. Kurt Gottfried of Cornell. He spoke for a group called Scientists for Sakharov, Orlov and Scharansky — the three leading scientific victims of current Soviet repression.

"Though we have devoted all our efforts to Soviet scientists," Prof. Gottfried said, "we have never forgotten that human rights are indivisible. Indeed, our concern for the welfare of Sakharov, Orlov and Scharansky rests on the recognition that their heroic struggle is of universal significance. We would make a mockery of their sacrifices were we to shut our eyes to brutal repression that occurs outside the Soviet bloc — calamities that we know well for they have engulfed many hundreds of scientists."

For example, Prof. Gottfried mentioned the fate of the once notable scientific communities in Chile, Uruguay and Argentina. The authoritarian regimes of that Southern Cone, he said, have decimated the scientific faculties of their great universities and all but

destroyed science and the intellectual life "in the course of killing and imprisoning untold thousands."

Prof. Gottfried's point was that U.S. policy would not be effective if it winked at atrocities by "friendly" authoritarian regimes: "A political policy would not be able to help Soviet victims either. He said the work of citizens' groups such as his own would also be compromised: 'It will be exceedingly difficult to maintain collaboration with European scientists once they decide that our government has a cynical stand on human rights.'"

In short, the choice of Mr. Lefever as our human rights spokesman conflicts not only with American ideals but with American interests. As that has become increasingly obvious, supporters of his nomination have resorted to increasingly to an old diversionary tactic: red-baiting.

Mr. Lefever himself made the vicious charge that the opposition was "Communist-inspired." His friends now suggest that the critics want to crusade against rightist regimes, ignoring Communist oppression. The truth is that witness

after witness against Mr. Lefever has fought against crucifixes by both left and right — because that is the only effective way to fight for human rights.

The American public by all signs wants to continue an evenhanded and active human rights policy. There is a real constituency for human rights in the United States, manifest in the outpouring of opposition to the Lefever nomination. The symbolism of Ernest Lefever as our voice on human rights would offend not only the Americans who want our ideals to be an outspoken part of U.S. foreign policy but the growing human rights movement in the world.

The Economist of London, which even Mr. Lefever would have a hard time defining as "Communist-inspired," said recently: "Putting him in charge of human-rights policy, however sound that policy is, could weaken the domestic support necessary for its effective implementation. Which would leave more despots chucking all the way to the torture chamber."

©1968, The New York Times.

Italy: Government by Clan and Conspiracy

By William Pfaff

ROME — The novelist, Ignazio Silone, has said that for Italians the advantage of democracy "is that the vote, conscientiously cast, permits the poor also to share in the intrigue."

Most ordinary Italians, he says, conceive of public life "as nothing but fraud, theft and intrigue, no matter who is in power. And they are therefore profoundly skeptical of the possibility of effective democracy and laws applied equally to all."

The ordinary man must therefore find protection. He must have help — his family and friends, a clan, association, union, party, a secret lodge. Without it, a man is at the mercy of the world. This, succinctly, is the explanation for the so-called P-2 scandal which has just rocked Italy.

Lesson of History

No one can survive alone. This is the lesson Italians have drawn from their history of turbulence, betrayal, foreign domination and war. The individual must have his family. The family must have its clan, its protectors, its sources of influence and advancement. It

needs protection even to be left alone.

Italians often strike Anglo-Saxons as politically paranoid, obsessed with notions of plot and conspiracy. They ask an American, why, really, did Washington do this or that; what lies behind some official statement; who really has decided some important matter in Washington.

The American answers that it is all what it seems to be, without subtlety, that what Americans say nearly always is just what they mean — hard to believe as that sometimes may be.

Hidden Danger

But of course Italians ask such questions because in Italy they have to be asked. The head of the secret service and the minister of justice really may be accountable to the leader of a secret Masonic lodge. The banker may really be the man of the Vatican. The professor is secretly a terrorist, while the judge belongs to the Mafia.

How is one to survive in such a world without searching for the real motives, the veiled interests, the hidden danger — and without friends? One must belong to some

Letters

Amerusians?

It is simply impossible to name properly the nationals of the United States, at least since the middle of the last century. At the time of the Founding Fathers, there was no need to worry since the country was the only free nation of the New World; then, people might well be called "Americans" without any problem.

That is inappropriate nowadays. Unluckily, such abstractions as Usanians or Statunians could not work. Still, if the initials U.S.A. must be kept as the only root of a new term, what about Amerusians and Amerusians? It is quite correct and it sounds fairly good. There is nothing better, it seems.

Greatest Risk

William Safire's column, "On Assassinations: The Deadly Fringe" (HT, May 15), offers several examples supporting the contention that the greatest risk of assassination does not occur at public events but rather on the way to and from the event. Hitler's activi-

ties during the Third Reich, it may be recalled, further support this observation. Hitler was paranoid over possible attempts on his life and as a general policy kept the route and the time of his movements to both public and nonpublic meetings secret. There were a number of assassination plans during the early forties, most of which were frustrated by his successful policy.

PETE RENAULT, Nuremberg.

A Prophet Loyal To All Mankind

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "Man inhabits two worlds. One is the natural world of plants and animals, of soils and airs and waters, which preceded him by billions of years and of which he is a part. The other is the world of social institutions and artifacts he builds for himself, using his tools and engines, his science and his dreams to fashion an environment obedient to human purpose and direction."

Barbara Ward, who died on Sunday, wrote those words, pulling together the essence of her life's arguments and transmitting it in a language that could penetrate further and wider than almost anyone who commanded a pen for a living.

The Times of London, in its obituary, described her as "one of the most outstanding and admired women of her generation." She was more than that, a breath of wind that blew across our lives, that cleared so many cobwebs from obscure corners, made so many unnecessarily complex issues plain and who inspired hundreds of thousands of readers and listeners in many countries, on most of the continents, to think seriously about the progress of their small planet, and their wider responsibilities in it and to remember, whatever the pressures and demands of the hour, that there was "only one earth" and it would be easier to destroy it than to recreate it.

Like the anonymous Egyptian writer of 2,000 years ago, she had the facility — in self-mocking tones, she would confess "fatal facility" — to let words that are unkind, unflattering and sayings in fresh language that has not been debased — an utterance that has not grown stale.

Postwar Ideas

It was this mastery over language that gave her her first success when, at the tender age of 25, she joined Geoffrey Crowther as his assistant editor at The Economist and from that pulpit moved to shape some of the critical political and economic ideas of the post-war period.

A Socialist, an Atlantist, a European, but above all a passionate friend of the millions of the Third World — "mon semblable, mon frere" — no single journalistic voice was perhaps more responsible for inspiring as many of the better, wiser decisions that were made in the course of the last 40 years.

The core of her thinking was man's imagination and his yearning — sometimes dimly perceived, at other moments passionately and sharply focused — for a world in which every person was given dignity and a measure of equality. It was the message of the great prophets, from Isaiah to Karl Marx, who called on man "to undo the thongs of the yoke, to let the enslaved go free — sharing your bread with the hungry and bringing the homeless into your house."

Her own taking-off point was her Catholicism. In her early books, "The West at Bay," "Policy for the West," "Faith and Freedom," she was concerned with how the West in the immediate years after World War II could find the

moral and political inspiration to ensure that, having fought off one evil political philosophy, it was not immediately swamped by another.

Yet, as she campaigned against Communism, she argued with a rising tide of conviction that the West would never be really strong until it learned "frugality, compassion and the desire not to be foremost in everything."

She wanted a West that could lay aside the racial authority of empire, could share the bounty it had made or inherited and could at the same time nurture and preserve the scarce and irreplaceable environment of its planet.

She feared it would not be, that avaricious man would not listen, that real life really was close to Buddha's concept of a "melancholy wheel" with a basis not so much in revolving constellations and returning harvests as in the deadly repetition of imperial rise, conquest, decline and fall.

She was sometimes melancholy herself, for, apart from depression, she had burned up her body in trying to preach an alternative course. Few friends or acquaintances saw the progress of her, the world she preferred to show to the world was the one Donald Tyerman, the late editor of The Economist, described as "full of elegance, assurance, gaiety and wit," combined with "beauty, personal kindness and modesty of demeanor."

Foundation of Cures

It was this that made her voice so acceptable. She could wrap the harshest criticism in the softest glove. Errors, for her, were the foundation of cures. She had the ability to talk to bankers, nuclear scientists, student activists, bishops (she was the first woman in modern times to address a synod of bishops) or political leaders and lead them away from their traditional ideological props and specialist intellectual compartments — that Francis Bacon called "idols of the market and the idols of the tribe" — to consider a larger, more engaging and more important world.

She could write on science, philosophy, literature, theology, politics, economics more lucidly and with more learning than many of their respective full-time practitioners.

However rich her metaphors, eclectic her writings and speeches, there was a central recurring theme — the need to be loyal to all of mankind, to share what we have been given, and to realize that without this, the earth we inhabit is extraordinarily vulnerable — "alone in space, alone in its life-supporting systems, powered by inaccessible forces, wayward, unlikely, unpredictable, but nourishing, enlightening and enriching in the largest degree — is this not a precious home for all of us earthlings? Is it not our world? Does it not deserve all the inventiveness and courage and generosity of which we are capable to preserve it from degradation and destruction and by doing so, to secure our own survival?"

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Haig's Second Wind

After Initial Scuffles, He Appears to Edge Toward Traditional Center of U.S. Politics

This article is excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

THE LATE-AFTERNOON sun barely penetrated the sedan's office, with its wood-paneled walls and Colonial-style furniture, as the secretary of state mused on America's situation in the world. "I think we've got more going for us," he said during the course of a 90-minute interview, "than we've had historically in the last 30 years." The "he-leagued" Russian leaders, he added, must understand that "there are hopes for arms control, hopes for the West to assist them in solving their dilemmas in the economic and agricultural spheres." Of course, there would be a price — "some reining in of what has been a hemorrhaging of risk-taking."

The now-famous hard-line voice of Alexander Meigs Haig Jr. was still there, the voice that has spent the last four months scolding the alarm about America's military weakness and lashing the Soviet Union for its contributions to international terrorism. But as he sat in his shirt sleeves, reaching for another cigarette, he seemed to be trying out a second voice, less abrasive, more balanced, edging toward the political center that has been the traditional home of American secretaries of state. And the new voice was in keeping with other recent moves he has made — increased personal contacts with key legislators, for example — seemingly aimed at developing a new public-support system.

What's more, these changes are matched by a dramatic switch in Mr. Haig's cavalier treatment of his colleagues in the Reagan administration. (Officials present at an early Cabinet meeting recall his response to a question from Agriculture Secretary John R. Block: "I have no reason to discuss that with you; it's our issue.") Worse, the White House came to believe that Mr. Haig was trying to usurp the authority of the president himself, and presidential aides reacted with a harsh public punishment. Both the embattled Mr. Haig, and his attackers declare that the fending is over, but clearly it is nothing more than a truce, and Reagan aides privately refer to "a trial period."

The bloodletting was a strange kind of problem for Mr. Haig, whose previous career in the Army and as presidential chief of staff under Richard M. Nixon made him appear to be the consummate inside man. Yet there is much

that is incongruous about Al Haig and his position today.

He is a steadfast conservative who was pushed for his post by conservative Sen. Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina — but he is clearly to the left of most of President Reagan's leading aides. ("Imagine my being the 'liberal' in any administration!" he has said.) In fact, his hard-line pronouncements to date have simply alienated the center without satisfying the right. He and his aides are preoccupied with forestalling attacks from that quarter.

He can look forward, just by the nature of his job, to alienating the political aides around the president. For it is the secretary's task, as one associate said, "to take the interests of other countries into account and to argue the national interest over political interests. That would have to put him into some conflict with the White House."

He must have political support to accomplish his policy goals — but he has no power base of his own, no constituency in Congress or among the public, no strong personal relationship with the president. He is said to be a recipient of advice and support from the circle around Henry A. Kissinger, who was Mr. Haig's boss as national-security adviser under Mr. Nixon (Mr. Kissinger is believed to be among those who counseled the secretary to make his rhetoric less strident) — but that is not an association Mr. Haig publicly acknowledges. Mr. Kissinger's popularity among the Reagan aides is distinctly limited. "We haven't got any friends," a senior State Department official lamented, "and we need them."

He must create a coherent, long-range foreign policy — but up to now, the administration has been operating on an ad hoc basis, shifting its stance with each decision, and creating considerable confusion. The hitch is that the formulation of any coherent policy — just how the military lines should be drawn against Moscow, for example — would require that Mr. Haig do battle with the more conservative elements of the Reagan constituency. Yet he cannot take on the right without destroying the current political and philosophical unity in the party, and perhaps destroying himself. As many in the White House have acknowledged privately, it is a dilemma for the administration as a whole.

Mr. Haig's friends and staff constantly emphasize the practicality of the man. "Al explodes bombshells publicly," said a longtime colleague. "That's his nature. But in private, he's a pragmatist." One aide offered a case in point: Mr. Haig's instincts probably urged him

to use covert military action to get the Cubans out of Angola, but he actually chose diplomacy as his means.

The secretary of state is not the only player in the foreign-policy game who lays claim to being pragmatic. Mr. Reagan's principal aides, the presidential counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, and the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, see themselves as the balance wheel between Mr. Haig and the political right. Increasingly, they are playing the role of adjudicators.

Experience and Skill

For all Alexander Haig's experience and skill, he put on a textbook display of good drama and bad politics during his first months in office. At his confirmation hearings, he managed to suggest that Mr. Nixon really had done nothing wrong in the matter of Watergate, and he alienated his senatorial inquisitors with a tough, argumentative stance. Shortly before the inauguration, at a meeting with the State Department transition team — most of whose members had been chosen by Richard V. Allen, national-security adviser-designate, and blessed by Sen. Helms — Mr. Haig announced, "Thank you very much. Your work is done. You have one minute each to say what you want."

Mr. Haig proceeded to take on the president, the White House staff and half his Cabinet colleagues. While Mr. Reagan was saying that he would make the key sub-Cabinet appointments, Mr. Haig was announcing that such posts at the State Department would be "my nominations." On Inauguration Day, before the White House could begin to organize the system for making national-security decisions, Mr. Haig presented his own plan, which reserved virtually all bureaucratic power to the secretary of state. The move failed, and it also alienated the very highest men in the administration: Mr. Meese, Mr. Baker and his deputy, Michael K. Deaver, and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, a close presidential friend whom Mr. Haig had actually been courting.

The White House staff responded with a standard Washington weapon. The whole incident was leaked to the press, a warning shot across Mr. Haig's bow. The front pages of major newspapers carried articles in which White House sources complained that Mr. Haig was seeking the limelight for himself. Mr. Reagan had decided to put Vice President Bush in charge of crisis management. Mr. Haig told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee of his unhappiness with such a role for Mr. Bush and

implied that he would resign if it came to pass. Later that same day, Mr. Reagan publicly snuffed down his secretary of state, naming Mr. Bush as the crisis manager without even a mention of Mr. Haig's role.

The fireworks are apparently over now, but their effects linger on. The parties to the struggle have developed attitudes toward one another that will shape future relations, and Al Haig and others in and out of government were given some clear lessons on how to succeed in the Reagan administration.

Members of the White House staff feel that Mr. Haig is a prima donna, perhaps ultimately uncoachable. They point out that even after the public explosion over the crisis-manager matter, Mr. Haig still got out in front of the president on three high-profile issues. The secretary let it be known that he opposed Mr. Reagan's decisions to end the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union and to sell sophisticated reconnaissance aircraft to Saudi Arabia. And after the attempted assassination of the president, Mr. Haig seemed to be taking a lot upon himself in his tense television appearance during which he proclaimed his now-famous line, "I'm in control here."

Haig's People

Meanwhile, Mr. Haig's people have reached their own conclusions about the White House staff. They have become convinced that James Baker is their main opponent there; they hold that Mr. Baker, a former campaign chief for Mr. Bush, might be trying to advance the vice president's presidential aspirations. (Mr. Haig has had his own aspirations in the same direction.) Other parties to the battles, however, insist that Mr. Baker was not acting on his own but in full concert with Mr. Meese and Mr. Deaver.

The Haig staff initially felt that while the national-security adviser is, traditionally, a natural competitor of the secretary of state, the incumbent, Mr. Allen, was harmless. They came to believe otherwise. Several people, for example, both inside and outside the government, report that Mr. Allen has told them that Mr. Haig is not, truly, a friend of Israel. They also say that Mr. Allen has cited doctors as his authorities for claiming that patients who undergo bypass heart surgery, which Mr. Haig experienced, develop an uncontrollable urge to dominate other people. An aide to Mr. Haig characterizes both statements as "preposterous," and medical authorities deny that bypass surgery causes such an urge to dominate. Mr. Allen has chosen not to respond to inquiries about the statements.

Mr. Haig, himself, has not kept his bitterness hidden. Some aides say they have frequently heard from the secretary's lips a familiar refrain from his days in the Nixon White House: "So and so is trying to do a number on me." Mr. Haig has made no bones, for exam-



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

ple, about telling friends and associates that the "three-headed Hydra monster" rumormongering the White House is not very efficient or professional. He has often treated questions from reporters as unfriendly challenges, and his relations with the press have become strained.

The public beating Mr. Haig received at the hands of the White House was virtually unprecedented, and he and his aides like to pretend that it was the work of that errant trio, not of the president himself. Yet it is clear that Mr. Reagan did little to defend his secretary of state during the battle.

The central lesson is that the president is prepared to go very far to see that his rules of teamwork are enforced. Two of Mr. Haig's main rivals, Mr. Allen and Mr. Bush, have won increased trust and influence by becoming stalwart team players. A senior administration official who knows the president well said of the recent problems of Mr. Haig: "Ron Reagan doesn't want any one of his key people out in front of anyone else. If someone does get out in front, he gets sawed off. People learned to be careful not to elbow one another. Al wanted to put his mark on the tree and got out in front."

According to Sen. Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada and a close friend and adviser to the president, the internal feuding over foreign policy has ended. In an interview, the senator said: "The president and everyone were preoccupied with the economy. Al moved into the vacuum, as he should have. But he had just been commander of NATO, and that's as near being treated like God as you can get in this world. So, Al had to adjust." As of now, Sen. Laxalt concluded, Mr. Haig "has developed a closer personal rapport with the president, and he finally realizes that all he has to do to meet or speak with the president, one-on-one, is to pick up the phone and call him."

There are others close to the White House who reach a similar conclusion: For the foreseeable future, Mr. Haig is likely to keep his job. But their perspective is less friendly. The judgment has been reached, they say, that it would be too messy to discharge Mr. Haig. There is general agreement that he remains the most knowledgeable and experienced foreign-affairs person in the administration and the only one with a strong reputation abroad. And no one, they add, has come up with a plausible replacement.

Ulster's Women: Auxiliaries, Sympathizers, Victims of the Irish Republicans' Struggle

By William Borders

New York Times Service

BELFAST — At the funeral of Bobby Sands, the first of four fasting prisoners to die in May, his parish priest described what an ordeal his 66-day hunger strike had been for the family, especially for Rosaleen Sands, his mother.

The Rev. Liam Mullin said that in the final days he had advised Mrs. Sands to stay away from the prison hospital where her son was dying, to spare herself, but that she had insisted on visiting him every day. "The Blessed Virgin Mary stayed with her son until the end, and I want to do that, too," the priest quoted Mrs. Sands as saying.

In church that rainy afternoon, as masked Irish Republican Army members stood outside waiting to take the body to the cemetery, it probably struck few as odd or presumptuous that Mrs. Sands would compare herself to Mary standing by the cross as Jesus died. The misty, green myth of Irish republicanism maintains a cherished role for the women's movement, and especially for their mothers. Some Irish women have played an activist role in the struggle, such as the legendary Maud Gonne, or Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the former member of Parliament and a leading organizer of support for the hunger strikers.

Movement Withers

Two women formerly prominent in the madstrom of Northern Irish politics, Mairead Corry and Betty Williams, won the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to bring the two religious communities together. Their movement has withered, and they are no longer active.

More often, women have stood by, passive and suffering, as men fought to drive the British out. From the early days of this ancient struggle, women have played a service role — supporting political action as Mrs. Sands did, offering sanctuary to fugitives and raising the next generation of warriors.

In the minutes after each of the four deaths of hunger strikers in May, women poured out of their houses in the poorer Roman Catholic neighborhoods to bang the lids of trash cans on the pavement, a traditional way of spreading bad news. Then, in angry little knots, they stood on street corners exhorting the British while their teen-age sons pelted army and police patrols with bricks and firebombs.

"The Brits have had two of mine in their jail already," a Belfast woman said the other evening, speaking with a mixture of distress and nationalist pride. "And now there's fear that they'll take the youngest one too."

However, some of these republican attitudes are changing increasingly with the new wave of feminism coming, albeit slowly, to traditional Ireland. Members of the Belfast Women's Col-



Bobby Sands' coffin is carried through crowds to the cemetery in Belfast.

lective, formed in 1977, felt alienated from the nationalist movement, despite their republican sympathies, because of its conflicts with feminist goals.

"All the women in the group agreed on their opposition to British imperialism, but we made cogent criticisms of the republican movement, particularly of its position on women," the col-

lective said in an article it wrote for "Spare Rib," a British feminist magazine.

"We showed how women had been used and forgotten in the previous struggles for Ireland. This stand led to an increasing political isolation. Because we protested the British presence, we were labeled as republicans; at the same time, because we were highly critical of the republican movement, we were labeled as a bourgeois women's group. We couldn't win either way."

Northern Irish culture, dominated by unchanging sectarian struggle and old traditions, has helped to impede women's aspirations. Prof. Eileen Eason of the New University of Ulster, who has made extensive studies in poor neighborhoods all over the province, concluded: "It seems possible that significant changes have occurred in the attitudes and expectations of women in Northern Ireland on their rights and role within marriage, but that amongst men the notion of democracy within the home has so far made little progress."

In the 12 years since the present phase of violence began, the number of marriage breakdowns has increased sharply, with the strain of prolonged imprisonment an important factor. "He is out now, and no way is he the same person," a woman wrote after her husband, an IRA guerrilla, returned from jail. "The man I married was beautiful; now he is awful. Hatred is all I can see now in him."

Many wives and mothers of Protestant paramilitary men suffer similar anguish. But social workers say there is usually less alienation on their side because their struggle is to retain the established order, to keep the province British. There are also many innocent victims, such as Roberta Guiney. Her husband happened to be delivering milk in a republican area, with his 14-year-old son along for the ride, on the morning Bobby Sands died. Their truck was stoned by angry pro-IRA youths. Mr. Guiney lost control and crashed, fatally injuring himself and his son.

At the boy's funeral, a prayer was said for all children living through the Irish troubles — bystanders like the milkman's son as well as young street warriors who learn early to throw rocks and bricks at police patrols. Raymond McCreesh, who died in a hunger strike at the age of 24, was 16 when he joined an active IRA battalion and only 12 when the current troubles began.

Others, only slightly younger, have almost no recollection of peace. This may turn out to be "a painful and unpredictable legacy," said a distressed mother of seven as she watched the ritual of 11-year-olds and 12-year-olds grimly masking their faces before an encounter with the police. Such women, although firm republicans, worry about what the struggle is doing to their children and homes, as Irish women have worried for generations.

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Theater in England

Oscar Wilde Loses Again in Dramatized Trials

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — "Feasting With Panthers" (at the Chichester Festival Theatre) has nothing at all to do with panthers and precious little with feasting, that however, was Oscar Wilde once described the thrill he found in dining with male prostitutes, blackmailers and ambitious underdog office boys, though it was of course the even greater thrill of going to bed with such jailbait that finally landed him in Reading Gaol in 1895.

What we have here, in a production devised and directed and designed by Peter Coe, is a dramatized transcript of Oscar's three celebrated and scandalous trials. "Feasting With Panthers" is in that sense not a play at all but a painstaking (and on the first night also painful, thanks to the failure of one counsel's memory reconstruction) of the Wilde hearings line by line and submission by submission.

It has all the qualities of one of those 1950s television programs in which famous cases were re-enacted while "You the Jury" were asked to consider a verdict. It is also strongly reminiscent of the black-and-white B movies in which Edgar Lustgarten used to creep around the scene of some particularly bloody crime asking us to decide whether the jury had got it right.

Confined to Court Proceedings

Quite apart from the fact that the Chichester stage and auditorium are a little spacious for a chamber drama of this kind, the overriding problem with "Feasting With Panthers" is that by confining Oscar and us to nothing but the court proceedings and a couple of brief quotes from "De Profundis," Mr. Coe misses a lot of the drama and much of the interest.

It does not much matter that he has condensed the three trials into two, one on each side of the intermission, nor that he has removed Alfred Tennyson from the original indictment nor that he has made Carson the prosecutor in the second and third trial where in truth he appeared only for the defense of the Marquess of Queensberry in the first, though all this will annoy historians and detract from the play's documentary claims.

What matters more is that the courtroom format cannot explain the dubious way the police went about collecting witnesses, nor the incidental dramas such as the French journalist who accidentally got called as a juror, misheard some evidence and reported to the European press that Oscar had been having an affair with the prime minister, Lord Rosebery.

Nor are we allowed any feeling for the period, or the way in which the Wilde trial was just one in a series of high-society scandals with which the later Victorians kept themselves amused. We never get to know that Carson had been at Trinity College in Dublin with Oscar, nor the condition of Queensberry's mental health at the time of the leaving of the celebrated "sodomite" card. We are not even told that this was misspelled.

Queensberry's son, Lord Alfred Douglas, gets to say the odd word or two, and as usual is played as an effete aesthete instead of the infinitely more bitch prizefighter he in fact was. And though, as Oscar, Tom Baker does a marvellously manic film-star grin from the dock, he never seems aware that his idiotic lie about his age, followed by a casual reference to the ugliness of a boy he had failed to kiss, have already opened the prison door to him. Oscar was aware of this, and it conditioned his behavior throughout the remainder of the trials.

By denying us all this incidental knowledge, "Feasting With Panthers" also denies us the chance to come to any real conclusions about what is going on in the courtroom, and so a vast amount of tension and interest is carelessly dispelled. The fascination of the Wilde trials lies in what they have to teach us about contemporary Victorian society, about Oscar himself and about Queensberry. Moreover, to have four onlookers neatly spaced out in the public gallery scarcely conveys the atmosphere of a packed courtroom in which neither Max Beerbohm nor Jerome K. Jerome was able to get a seat.

In the second half we do, it's true, get some masterly vaudeville turns from the witnesses, notably Jeremy Anthony as Wood, but by this point we seem to have moved into the Oscar Follies and a Victorian tragedy has become nothing more than a minor legal comedy.

"Let England bear the responsibility for what she did to Oscar," wrote Alfred Douglas in 1937, and at least it cannot be said that England has borne her responsibility in what Oscar would most have dreaded — total silence. But "Feasting With Panthers" does not come to terms with any of that, and the result is sadly arid.

Lindsay Anderson's new (and first) production of "Hamlets" at the Theatre Royal Stratford East has a curious but I think deliberate Victorian taint about it, as though the company were about to move on to "The Count of Monte Cristo" tomorrow with perhaps a matinee of "East Lynne" in the same sets. An air of faded red plush has spread from auditorium to stage, but by playing it as period melodrama Anderson and his prince (Frank Grimes) have restored a lot of the excitement to what was once widely believed to be a thriller.

Strong central performances come also from Peter Holmes as Horatio, Colette O'Neill as Gertrude and Del Henney as Claudius, all of whom seem to assume that they are playing to an audience. Given that there has not been a major Shakespearean production at Stratford East since 1957 they may well be right, and though Anderson's staging is much more meticulous and professional than anything done on that stage by Joan Littlewood or her disciples, it has retained all the virtues of an actors' theater where the plan is simply to tell 'em the tale and not bump into the furniture — of which there is precious little anyway.

The Paris Stage

Tolstoy Tale Strong Stuff, but Not Great Theater

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — "If the reluctant descent of the downward path to death" constituted drama, then Tolstoy's "Death of Ivan Ilyich" would be one of the greatest dramas ever written — which it certainly is not," wrote the celebrated critic William Archer, who translated Ibsen into English and was privy to every twist of playing-making.

Simone Benmussa has put the Archer point to the test and proved it correct. Taking the Tolstoy tale, born of its author's obsession with the inevitable when he reached middle age, she has arranged its incidents in a series of scenes and staged them in the Theatre du Rond-Point's small auditorium. Those who saw her excellent adaptation of George Moore's story of a Dublin housemaid who disguised herself as a manservant to augment her wages, "Alan Nobbs," are aware of Benmussa's skill as a theatrical technician. Here again she has selected superbly resistant material, and wrought from it an attention-holding, if exceedingly somber, playhouse experiment. As Archer predicted, however, it fails to blossom into great drama.

Tolstoy's intention, according to the biographer Henri Troyat, was, at first, to write his story as the diary of a man struggling with and then resigning himself to death. Gradually it occurred to him that it would gain strength by being told in the third person so that the situation would be seen from various angles.

Sense of Doom
Ivan Ilyich is a conscientious official without much religious faith but guided by principles he has been taught by his middle-class parents. An unexpected promotion permits him to move with his family into more luxurious quarters and while hanging some curtains in his new home he falls from a ladder and is injured. The accident appears trivial. His doctor reassures him, but is uncertain of the nature of his ailment, and his wife and daughter, thinking his illness is not serious, try to cheer him. Yet he senses that he is doomed, and begins to meditate on the false values that have ruled his existence. His only companion in his lonely hours is a peasant servant who eases his pain by holding his master's legs on his shoulders to relieve congested circulation. He is content to receive extremeunction and submit. His sufferings increase and he shrieks in agony and terror, then grows calm and sinks into oblivion and death.

Tolstoy relates Ivan Ilyich's history and demise as a moral warning and a condemnation of 19th-century materialism. Despite its third-person narration it hinges on a deep conflict — in Anna de Noailles' words, "on those moments when, wearily seating himself between his destiny and his death, man in stupor contemplates his inert, dark soul."

To restate and illuminate that situation in theatrical performance would require soliloquies by Shakespeare, and these Benmussa has been unable to supply. What she has done well — and done well — is to parade before us the characters and incidents of the story, neatly, earnestly and absorbingly. What is missing is greatness.

The company she has enlisted, headed by Jacques Spieser as the man who learns his lesson too late, is equal to the present purpose, but Ivan Ilyich is a role for a histrionic virtuoso, a Moissi, a Jouvet, an Olivier.

and ornamented by Carl Toms' ingenious sets.
It is appropriate that the British troupe has brought just this play to Paris — for Sir John Vanbrugh began writing it when he was locked up in 1691 in the Bastille, suspected of being an English spy. It is unlikely that he was, though he was many other things during his glittering career: an army captain, an architect of high accomplishments, a courier and a superb comedy writer.
He was also a gentleman of unusual tolerance. Voltaire, who met him in England, remembered that his experience of being Louis

Spillane Writes for a New Audience

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK — "Most of my mail these days comes on lined loose-leaf paper with three holes," Mickey Spillane said in describing the new audience he has begun cultivating with the first of a series of adventure-detective books for young people. "Kids are awfully smart," he added with a touch of wonder that made him seem a bit out of character. "They know an awful lot."

The writer, whose first detective novel, "I, the Jury," appeared in 1947, has carefully cultivated a wisecracking tough-guy image in the years since he wrote such violent and often sexually explicit books as "Kiss Me, Deadly," "My Gun is Quick" and "The Last Cop Out," selling 70 million copies worldwide and inspiring imitators by the score.

Now, though his hair is still in the half-inch crew cut he has worn since he was 7, though his face is ruddy and he carries his weight well between thick, wide shoulders,

he is, he says, "after all, 63, and I'm learning that there are a lot of things you can't do when you're older that you could do while you were young." He added, "And when you get to the end of your career you want to do things for fun."

He decided that he would write adventure books for young people. "Besides, my publisher dared me to try writing kids' books," he said. "What they forgot is that I wrote for the comics when I first began writing before the war. So it wasn't such a big deal."

What turned out to be a big deal after he wrote "The Day the Sea Rolled Back" recently released as a \$1.75 paperback by Bantam Books, was the letters. "I had never had letters from kids before — that and a parade recently in Benton Harbor, Mich., where the kids all yelled hello at me. They tell me they like the book, but a lot of them know me from the Miller Lite beer commercials on television." In the commercials, Spillane is again the tough guy, in trench coat and porkpie hat, a rangy blond woman hanging on his arm.

Spillane has produced 20 books, 10 of which have featured his tubular character, Frank Reardon, a Hammer. The hero of four others is Tiger Mann, equally tough, equally rough. In all of them the situations have been tense, the action violent, the language occasionally obscene.

Impending Violence

In "The Day the Sea Rolled Back" there is "no excessive violence, only impending violence," he said, adding, "The kids never fight grown-ups. They never fight. They use their smarts, their agility to outwit grown-up villains."

There is no rough language in this book or the two others he has completed, nor will there be in the rest of the six planned. "But I don't hold back in any other way," he said. "One thing I don't do is write down to kids. I use my old techniques — a big, happy surprise ending, which I write first, then write into it."

Are the endings always happy? "Of course. You have to make a book satisfactory. People only read to get to the end of a book, not to get to the middle. You need a big thrill at the end."

Mickey Spillane has drawn the young people's books out of his experience. He lives just offshore at Murrell's Inlet, south of Myrtle Beach, S.C., and the action in all the new books takes place by the sea, in shipwrecks, in sand, in tropical undergrowth.

He conceded that much of the appeal, for him, in writing for the young is to keep them from reading "God, I certainly don't do it," he said. "I forget I'm 63 all the time. Every time I shave I look at the guy in the mirror and say, 'That can't be me!' But it is."

Genetic Test Bankers' Conference Is Warned Can Indicate Paternity To Heed Needs of Third World

By Hobart Rowen

LAUSANNE — An international monetary conference grouping some 200 of the world's leading bankers has begun here with criticism of U.S. and British policy toward the Third World.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath told Tuesday's opening session that the United States and Britain are blocking additional aid to the Third World and thereby increasing the danger of a global economic collapse.

Mr. Heath warned that when the industrial countries meet the poor countries in a much-heralded North-South "summit" in Mexico next October they "must agree on an emergency program." In a press conference after his speech, he said that efforts so far to alleviate Third World problems "have been blocked by the Americans and the British."

U.S. Interest Rates

The conference chairman, Roger E. Anderson, chairman of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, noted that the gap between the rich and poor countries has widened and has been "aggravated by the oil drain." He said he was saddened to see needs of the less-developed countries neglected "now and again" by the United States, and to hear serious concern for global development dismissed as "part of a Marshall Plan mentality."

Mr. Heath also roundly criticized high U.S. interest rates, a source of general concern to the financial community assembled here. At a private session closed to journalists, Mr. Heath said U.S. interest rate policy was based "on a

monetarist approach" and presupposed a nonexistent free market mechanism.

When challenged by Richard P. Cooley, chief executive officer of the Wells Fargo Bank of Los Angeles, to say why he advised instead, Mr. Heath indicated that he would prefer to see the use of a broader range of anti-inflationary instruments, rather than monetary policy alone.

Europeans reportedly did not join in the Heath-Cooley debate, although U.S. interest-rate policy is widely and publicly criticized. European bankers seem less concerned about high U.S. rates than their public statements indicate.

IMF, World Bank

The thrust of Mr. Heath's remarks was that the Western powers could not divorce East-West strategic rivalry from North-South economic problems. In the present decade, he said, "the West and North-South have become inextricably intertwined." Some of the poorest countries, he suggested, will be easy pickings for "Soviet encroachment" if the West fails to come through with necessary aid.

He deplored the notion of the Reagan administration that help on the scale needed can be provided mainly by the private sector. Instead, he argued, the resources of

Zurich Offices Set Afire

ZURICH — An incendiary device thrown through a window of the main Swiss office of the West German airline Lufthansa on Wednesday caused about \$50,000 in damage but no injuries, an airline spokesman said.

China's Party Secretary Heads Soong Mourners

PEKING — The Chinese Communist Party secretary, Hu Yaobang, who is widely expected to replace Hua Guofeng soon as party chairman, led a funeral service Wednesday for Soong Ching-ling, the widow of Sun Yat-sen, founder of modern China.

A television broadcast from Peking's Great Hall of the People showed Mr. Hu presiding over the memorial ceremony for Miss Soong, who died Friday. Mr. Hu is a close ally of the party's deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Deng, named second, gave a long eulogy in which he described Miss Soong as an outstanding patriot and fighter for Communism. Mr. Hua was named third in a long list of leaders, lending weight to speculation that he may continue to hold high office after his expected removal from the chairmanship at a long-awaited Central Committee meeting later this month.

The lineup was a clear show of strength for Mr. Deng and his supporters prior to the crucial party plenum.

The elevation of Mr. Hu, who is about 66, to the No. 1 position at the most important funeral since the death of Mao in 1976 confirmed his pre-eminent place in the reformist leadership that Mr. Deng, 76, is installing to succeed him.

Mr. Hu took no active part in the service, and China's de facto head of state, Marshal Ye Jianying, who is also believed to be politically to the left of Mr. Deng, did not attend.

Marshal Ye, who is in his 80s, returned to Peking to pay his respects Tuesday as Miss Soong lay in state, but he was clearly in frail health and hardly able to stand.

The memorial service Wednesday took place in the main auditorium of the Great Hall, the seat of China's parliament, with a huge black-rimmed portrait of Miss Soong hanging above the rostrum.

A group of relatives from overseas also attended, although those living in Taiwan — including President Chiang Kai-shek — stayed away after having ignored an invitation from the funeral committee to attend.

Miss Soong was cremated Tuesday night after almost a million people lined the streets to watch her cortege pass. Her ashes are to be taken to Shanghai for interment in the Soong family grave.

New Soweto High School Built by U.S. Businesses

By Caryle Murphy
SOWETO, South Africa — Brick by brick, a brand-new building is taking shape in the center of this smoky, sprawling black township near Johannesburg. It is Soweto's first commercial high school, funded and run by U.S. businessmen.

Long before the Reagan administration made "constructive engagement" its official policy toward South Africa, the 350 U.S. companies in the country, representing a total direct investment of \$2 billion, quietly adopted that policy in response to criticism in the United States of their presence here.

Rather than leave to protest South Africa's policy of apartheid, or racial segregation, many U.S. companies have chosen to spend money on projects improving the social and economic conditions of their 150,000 South African employees, most of whom are black.

This strategy was endorsed by the Rockefeller Foundation's Study Commission on Policy Toward South Africa, whose recommendations were released recently in Washington. They called on U.S. companies already operating here to "commit a generous proportion of their corporate resources" to improving the lives of black South Africans and to implement the so-called Sullivan principles.

Helms Seeks Trade-Off on Africa Posts

By Don Oberdorfer
WASHINGTON — Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, says he has asked the Reagan administration to place a Boston researcher, Clifford A. Kiracofe Jr., 32, in charge of U.S. policy toward southern Africa in exchange for removing his hold on Senate confirmation of Chester A. Crocker as assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

The nomination of Mr. Crocker, which was approved 16-1 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has been blocked from Senate floor consideration for more than four weeks because of a Helms-led drive to shift the Reagan administration's policies closer to those of South Africa.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, is taking the position that it is up to the White House to fight for Mr. Crocker, who has been acting as the administration's leading African-affairs official since Jan. 20 both in Washington, policy council and on a two-week, 11-nation trip to the continent. At the White House, reporters are told that it is up to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to fight for Mr. Crocker.

Mr. Haig has taken no discernible action to push Mr. Crocker's nomination since an unannounced meeting with Sen. Helms in mid-May, when the senator handed over his recommendation that Mr. Kiracofe be given a top job dealing with policy on southern Africa, as well as several other recommendations for appointments in other State Department bureaus.

Further complicating Mr. Crocker's future and administration policy toward Africa is a series of leaks of confidential policy papers on South Africa drafted by Mr. Crocker. As a result of the leaks to The Washington Post and The New York Times, the leadership of the State Department's African bureau was reported by a high administration official to be "under review."

Mr. Kiracofe, who was a foreign-policy consultant in the unsuccessful campaign of former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas for the Republican presidential nomination last year, was described by a veteran of that campaign as "a far-right hard-liner, very articulate and activist." Mr. Kiracofe is a research associate of the Boston-based Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis.

The institute's president, Robert L. Pfaltzgraff Jr., said Mr. Kiracofe had visited southern Africa on an eight-week research assignment a little more than a year ago and had participated in a lengthy study of the "impoverished Western lifeline" of the Cape of Good Hope naval route around the southern tip of Africa.

Choice Reported For Strike Force

WASHINGTON — Maj. Gen. Robert C. Kingston, commander of the 2d Infantry Division in South Korea, has emerged as the prime candidate to take over the Rapid Deployment Force, Pentagon sources said.

Gen. Kingston would succeed Marine Lt. Gen. P.K. Kelley, whom President Reagan recently named to become assistant Marine commandant, effective July 1.

Under an agreement reached by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Kingston would command the Rapid Deployment Force for the next two years and then be succeeded by a Marine general.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Big Three U.S. Automakers Post Sales Gains

DETROIT—The big three U.S. automakers sold 495,898 cars in May, an increase of 9.2 percent from the 472,216 cars sold during May 1980...

Thomson-CSF Gets Brazilian Airport Work

PARIS—Thomson-CSF said Wednesday it won a series of orders worth more than a total of 1 billion French francs (\$178 million) to develop a number of Brazil's airports.

Brown Boveri Wins Contract From Libya

MANNHEIM, West Germany—Brown Boveri said Wednesday it received an order worth nearly 250 million Deutsche marks from Libya for extension of a power station.

Pan American Fires 7 Vice Presidents

NEW YORK—Pan American World Airways, suffering the severest losses in its history, has let go seven of its 42 vice presidents in a move to improve efficiency, company sources said.

Nissan Motors Recalls Datsun Trucks

TOKYO—Nissan Motor Co. said Wednesday it will recall 54,650 four-wheel-drive Datsun trucks, produced in the year ending last March, as a result of a defect in the front axle lubricating system.

Anglo-American Records 66% Profit Rise

JOHANNESBURG—Anglo-American, South Africa's biggest company, with vast assets in mining and industry, Wednesday reported a massive two-thirds increase in taxed profits for the year to March 31.

U.S., French Drug Firms in Venture

NEW YORK—American Home Products and Sanofi of France have agreed to form a joint venture company in the United States to market pharmaceutical products developed by Sanofi's research operations.

Unemployment Declines To 4.8% in W. Germany

NUREMBERG, West Germany—Unemployment eased slightly in West Germany in May but the outlook on the job market remains gloomy, the Federal Labor Office said Wednesday.

U.S. Ex-Im Bank Sets China Loan

PEKING—China has agreed to arrangements for borrowing from the U.S. Export-Import Bank that will enable it to greatly increase its U.S. imports, the U.S. Embassy here has announced.

percent of the work force, down from 4.9 percent in April. May was the fourth consecutive month of decline...

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer has complained that unemployment benefits are aggravating the budget deficit.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment was 1.24 million in May, down from 1.16 million in April, the Labor Office said.

Chinese Find Dioxin

PEKING—Chinese prospectors have discovered verified reserves of between 60 million and 100 million metric tons of dioxin, a heat-preserving and sound-proofing material, around the southern city of Kunming.

Pound Falls Below \$2; DM Firmer

LONDON—The dollar gained sharply against the British pound Wednesday as sterling fell below \$2 in early New York trading for the first time since 1979.

The pound in New York was quoted at \$1.9960, compared with the opening \$2.0155. Sterling closed in London at \$2.0165 after opening at \$2.0335 and following Tuesday's close of \$2.0375.

The dollar was firmly underpinned by continued high interest rates in the United States. Dealers said weakness in sterling was prompted by reports of Mexico's \$4 cut in crude oil prices.

After reports that Mexico planned to cut its oil prices, there was speculation that the British National Oil Co. also would be forced to cut oil prices.

Heavy European selling of sterling Wednesday also was the product of an increasing market conviction that the pound has been overvalued against other European currencies.

The dollar closed at 2.3595 Deutsche marks after Tuesday's 2.3700, and it closed at 2.0900 Swiss francs against the previous close of 2.1005.

In Paris, concern about the forthcoming French elections slightly depressed the franc and the dollar traded at 5.6025 French francs, up from 5.6025.

The dollar also improved in Tokyo, closing at 224.40 yen, up from 223.20.

Gold prices on major markets were mixed. In London the price of an ounce fell 50 cents to \$474.

Schmidt Labels High U.S. Rates Dangerous

BONN—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Wednesday that high U.S. interest rates could plunge the world into a depression.

In one of his sternest statements on the issue Mr. Schmidt told the Bundestag that although the United States could afford interest rates of 20 percent for a time, Western Europe could not follow suit without a major increase in unemployment.

"Even in the most favorable case, this very high interest rate level will lead to a considerable delay in world economic recovery," he said.

Mr. Schmidt, speaking during a four-day parliamentary debate on the 1981 federal budget, said he would appeal for closer coordination and cooperation between major Western countries at the Sevastopol economic summit in October at the end of next month.

The warning was the latest in a series by Mr. Schmidt, who had told President Reagan during a visit to Washington of his deep concern at the impact on Europe of tight U.S. monetary policy.

Europe's Stubborn Recession

By Laura Wallace AP-Dev Jones

LONDON—Western Europe's recession, which was supposed to be over by midyear, shows no signs of making an early exit and even the most optimistic analysis say that recovery will not occur until late this year.

The slump has proved unexpectedly severe and long-lasting for a number of reasons. The basic cause was inflation: At a time when budget deficits would ordinarily have been allowed to grow to stimulate the economy, governments chose to fight inflation with tough monetary and fiscal policies that drove up interest rates, discouraged investment and limited public spending.

High interest rates in the United States reinforced the upward pressure on European rates. That tended to depress the European currencies and strengthen the dollar. And because prices in foreign trade reflect the value of the buyer's currency in relation to the dollar, it also meant that Europe had to pay more for its imports, notably oil and raw materials.

So European nations raised their own interest rates to slow the drain, but that also slowed their economies. As demand fell, many companies, especially in Britain, sold from their stocks and reduced production. Moreover, inflation proved stubborn. "The squeeze on consumers was somewhat worse than expected," said Gavyn Davis, an analyst.

Investors sold European currencies and bought dollars to purchase high-yield U.S. securities. Interest Rate Pressure That tended to depress the European currencies and strengthen the dollar.

With a 20-percent stake in Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, British Aerospace is being asked to come up with large sums for production of the Airbus A-300 and development of the new A-310.

Harrier Cooperation In addition to the Air Wisconsin deal, British Aerospace has been successful with its military planes. A multimillion-dollar sale of Hawk training fighters to the United Arab Emirates is expected to be completed this month.

British Aerospace is helping McDonnell Douglas develop an advanced version of the Harrier, a short-takeoff fighter, for the U.S. Marine Corps. The companies expect a decision from Washington this summer.

"It all sounds too good to be true," a London financial analyst said. "It will be a long time before the new civil aircraft make a profit, if they ever do. Boeing is the only company that has consistently made money on civil aircraft, and their secret is to build a family of airplanes, which British Aerospace is not large enough to do."

British Aerospace faces some heavy costs in the next few years. Start-up expenses for the BAe-146 are estimated at £300 million to £350 million, of which £110 million has been spent so far.

Low Productivity With a 20-percent stake in Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, British Aerospace is being asked to come up with large sums for production of the Airbus A-300 and development of the new A-310.

While waiting for its long-range projects to start contributing profits, British Aerospace must deal with the problems that plague most of British industry. First among these is low productivity.

The output per worker at British Aerospace is estimated to be half that of its U.S. competitors. Sir Austin manages to look at the bright side of things—even about the financially disastrous Concorde. British Aerospace, when it was a nationalized firm, helped develop the supersonic plane with government money.

"Looking down the road, I think there might be a real market for a supersonic transport in the United States," Sir Austin said. "Since we still have the expertise, there will be an interesting area for cooperation."

Production Group-operated production totalled 24.6 million tonnes of crude oil and condensates (including naphthalene) in 1980, which is at the same level as in 1979.

Production according to the Group amounted to 18.9 billion cubic meters in 1979. ELF AQUITAINE produced 2,857,000 tonnes of Sulfur in France and in Canada, and sold 3,050,000 tonnes.

Sales of coal increased by 15% to attain 1.4 million tonnes. Concerning nickel, Société LE NICKEL had a considerably improved performance. However, it had losses in 1980 of 80 million francs.

Prices on Wall Street Gain in Late Rally

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, struggling to overcome uncertainties about the course of interest rates, staged a rally in the final hour of trading Wednesday to close slightly higher after being down throughout the trading session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which plunged 10.48 points Tuesday, was up 2.23 points Wednesday to close at 989.71. It had been down more than 5 points in the early going and was down more than two points an hour before the close.

Declines led advances, 938-501, among the 1,816 issues traded. The NYSE volume was 57.71 million shares, compared with 53.93 million traded Tuesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said Wall Street was being hindered by uncertainties over interest rates. The investment community had been hopeful of a decline following two drops in the nation's money supply.

But investors were being chagrined by signs the Federal Reserve will not relax its anti-inflation policies of tight credit anytime soon and that interest rates could remain high for the near future.

A signal of Fed intentions is that the federal funds rate banks charge one another for overnight loans has risen the past couple of days. That keeps the cost of bank borrowing high.

Over the past week, most of the nation's major banks have lowered the prime lending rate they charge top corporate customers to half point to 20 percent. But there is growing concern that this trend will not last. Some analysts have predicted the prime will top its all-time high of 2 1/2 percent soon.

Oil stocks were among the big losers. Mexico's decision to slash its crude oil prices by \$4 a barrel has intensified pressure on North Sea and African producers to reduce their overpriced crude in face of the world oil glut, analysts said.

Investors kept watch on the battle between President Reagan and Democrats over his proposed three-year, 30-percent tax cut. Mr. Reagan's top policy adviser, Edwin Meese, left the door open to presidential acceptance of a tax-cut plan that covers less than the three-year period the administration proposed.

The Agriculture Department said Wednesday that retail food prices this year are now expected to average about 10 percent higher than in 1980, down from the 10 to 15 percent range forecast earlier.

The Interior Department said Wednesday it would offer 1.5 million acres of land in Alaska for oil and gas leases in December, the first such auction in 15 years. The land is in Alaska's national petroleum reserve.

U.S. Bought Less Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK—The U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve bought the equivalent of \$778 million in Deutsche marks on the foreign exchange market in the February-to-April quarter, the smallest intervention since early 1976, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said Wednesday.

It said all the mark purchases took place in February and March. Early in April the Treasury stated that the United States would intervene only to counter disorderly market conditions.

U.S. authorities sold \$74 million in marks on March 30, the date of the assassination attempt on President Reagan. There has been no intervention since then, the bank said, although the Federal Reserve continued to operate in the market as an agent for foreign central banks. Overall, gross market intervention in the quarter by major central banks is estimated at \$24 billion, compared with \$21 billion in the previous quarter and a record \$38 billion in the February-April, 1979 quarter.

World Airlines Seek 5% Increase in Fares

GENEVA—More than 50 airlines meeting here decided Wednesday to seek approval for a 5-percent increase in passenger fares from September 1 and to try to root out cut-rate fares they said were harming the industry.

The International Air Transport Association also announced at a press conference after a two-day meeting that it would seek government approval for a 5-percent increase in cargo rates from Oct. 1.

société nationale elf aquitaine
A limited company with registered and issued share capital of 900,373,300 francs.
Principal activities in 1980
Exploration
Production
Petrochemicals and plastics
Bio-industries
Health and Hygiene
Crude oil supplies, refining, distribution
Scientific and technical research

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Unit, and Rate. Includes entries for American, British, Canadian, French, German, Japanese, etc.

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Swiss See Inflation Staying Above 6%
LAUSANNE, Switzerland—Swiss inflation is likely to remain over 6 percent for the rest of this year, Swiss National Bank President Fritz Leutwiler said Wednesday.

Political Tug-of-War
So far the stock has not disappointed market watchers. The price, set at £1.50 a share for the public offering, has risen to £1.50.

Forced Marriage
"British Aerospace is a very exciting company," said Bob Frangle, aerospace analyst at the London brokerage house of Hoare Govett. "Its business is well spread between civilian and military sales, and it has a very strong order book."

Gold prices on major markets were mixed. In London the price of an ounce fell 50 cents to \$474.

Denationalization in February, when the government sold more than half of the company to the public, British Aerospace recently introduced its first all-new passenger plane in 20 years. The BAe-146, a 70-to-100-seat jet, is aimed at the fast-growing commuter airline industry.

British Aerospace Rises Phoenix-Like
The political tug-of-war over the company's ownership has done no harm, said the chairman, Sir Austin Pearce, 59. "Before nationalization there were a number of people in the United Kingdom who felt that the two competing organizations were not big enough on their own," Sir Austin said in a recent interview.

By Elizabeth Bailey New York Times Service
LONDON—Amid Britain's economic gloom stands a success story for which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has received credit. British Aerospace Ltd., reborn as a publicly traded company, has become a symbol of the free-enterprise spirit that the government hopes to encourage.

By Laura Wallace AP-Dev Jones
LONDON—Western Europe's recession, which was supposed to be over by midyear, shows no signs of making an early exit and even the most optimistic analysis say that recovery will not occur until late this year.

Europe's Recession Proves Unexpectedly Stubborn

(Continued from Page 7)

economist at the London stock-brokerage of Phillips & Drew. When the recovery finally does come, it may take a seismic shock to detect the initial movements. "It won't be a strong takeoff," said Niels Thygesen, an economics professor at the University of Copenhagen and an adviser to the Danish central bank. The pulse and the timing of the recovery will vary

from country to country. He said France looks most likely to lead the way. Britain, West Germany and possibly Italy may be next. European bankers and economists predict that the inflation-adjusted growth in output of goods and services in 12 Western European countries—Norway, Denmark, Finland and the EEC excluding Greece—will at best reach 1 percent this year and that the 12 countries could even show a slight overall decline. This would follow 1980's estimated growth of only about 1.5 percent. Next year, the analysts say not to count on growth of more than 2 to 3 percent, more likely the former.

But even that bit of prognostication is heavily hedged. J. Paul Horne, the senior European economist at Smith Barney, Harris, Upham & Partners, forecasted an upturn in the final quarter of 1981—assuming that U.S. interest rates come down in the second half, permitting the European countries to lower theirs. If the U.S. rates stay high, he said, "the recovery would be postponed until early next year."

Other factors that could delay or even abort a recovery include a surrender to protectionism, another oil-price shock, or the economic and trade dislocations that would inevitably follow a Soviet invasion of Poland.

Questions raised by France's election of a Socialist president, pledged to big public spending and nationalization of major industries, further cloud the economic outlook for Western Europe. "Substantial unrest and disorganization in French economic life" are likely, said Hans Mast, the chief economist at Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich. Mr. Horne said the Socialist victory "will contribute to the general sense of pessimism" for the business community throughout Western Europe.

The European economic outlook is grim enough already. Governments' efforts to come to grips with inflation after the 1979-80 oil shocks have essentially failed. Although inflation has moderated, it is still high and workers remain worried about it. "The unwillingness of the labor force to accept cuts in income, even temporarily, especially in Britain, is at the root of the inflation problem, according to Christopher Johnson, an economic adviser at Lloyds Bank.

Governments worry that if several major industrial countries try to stimulate a major upswing, they will touch off renewed inflation. The implication, said Terry Burns, the chief economic adviser to Britain's Conservative government, is that the recovery will have to be much slower than in 1975 and 1976—the recovery years after the first oil shock—when inflation was more contained.

But continued inflation is not the only constraint. Already budget government deficits further limit nations' abilities to stimulate demand through tax cuts or higher public spending. "European governments don't have the same freedom to expand domestic demand that they had in 1975," said Jorgen Hansen, the chief economist for the Federation of Danish Industries in Copenhagen.

Nonetheless, the pressure to expand demand, and to do so soon, is mounting. The EEC says unemployment in its 10 member nations is averaging 7.4 percent and could top 9 percent by the year's end. The far higher jobless rate among youths is blamed for recent youth violence in West Germany and Britain. Business investment and morale have slumped tremendously. "Governments will try more seriously to fight inflation, but they'll undoubtedly reflate," said Giuseppe Tome, the president of

Geneva-based Finvest, an investment advisory firm. For the moment, most European leaders are not willing to take major steps to rekindle activity. In Britain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may propose some sort of stimulus for public investment this fall, but she is also searching for new spending cuts.

Block Says EEC Noncommittal On Vegetable Oil

THE HAGUE — U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block said Wednesday he had received no unqualified assurances from any of the five European farm ministers he had met that U.S. exports of vegetable oil and derivatives to the EEC would continue unimpeded.

He said he had received EEC support in principle for his policy to promote U.S. farm exports and protect existing markets.

He said he had received general support, particularly from West Germany and Britain, but was talking no unqualified pledges back to U.S. farmers that certain U.S. farm exports would stay unimpeded.

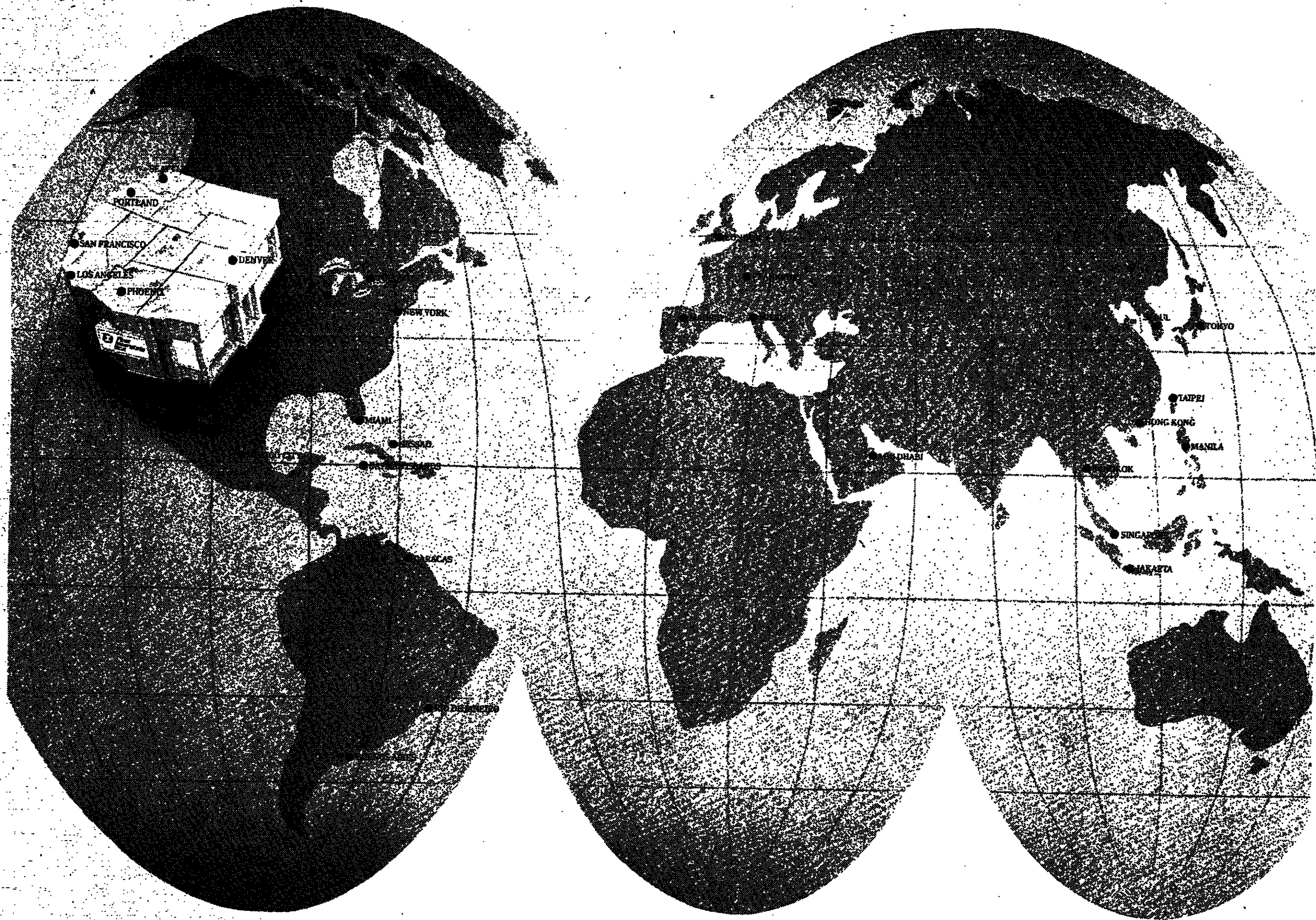
Visiting the Netherlands on the last leg of a 10-day European trip, he said the tour had been useful in outlining the Reagan administration's agriculture policy to the EEC, its biggest export market.

He said he has made clear to EEC member nations that he is opposed to any levies imposed on imports of U.S. vegetable oil or derivatives into the EEC in order to bolster the EEC budget and protect EEC farmers. Massive retaliation would follow the imposition of any proposed levy, he added.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
12M	ADT	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADT	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADP	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADP	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADG	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADG	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADH	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADH	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADI	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADI	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADJ	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADJ	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADK	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADK	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADL	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADL	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADM	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADM	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADN	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADN	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADO	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADO	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADP	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADP	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADQ	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADQ	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADR	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADR	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADS	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADS	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADT	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADT	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADU	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADU	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADV	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADV	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADW	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADW	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADX	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADX	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADY	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADY	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADZ	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADZ	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADAA	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADAA	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADAB	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADAB	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
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12M	ADB R	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADB R	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADBS	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADBS	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
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12M	ADBY	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADBY	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
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12M	ADCK	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADCK	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01
12M	ADCL	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01	12M	ADCL	1.48	1.47	1.48	+0.01



In America, the face of banking just changed forever. Introducing First Interstate Bank.

As of June 1, United California Bank, First National Bank of Oregon, First National Bank of Arizona, Pacific National Bank of Washington, and 17 other U.S. banks in 11 Western states changed their names.

As of June 1, the 21 member banks of Western Bancorporation became a network of banks serving people through nearly 900 offices in the American West.

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No other banking system can offer the coverage, the experience, the depth of knowledge of the American West. In addition, our international network covers the Pacific Rim at 15 locations. And 18 more locations in major cities can meet your needs around the world.

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NEW YORK • PHOENIX • PORTLAND • RIO DE JANEIRO
SAN FRANCISCO • SEATTLE • SEOUL • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY
TAIPEI • TOKYO • TORONTO

and the concern that "Taiwan not be al-
Pentagon officers, reversing their judg-
friendship treaty with Moscow."
Jr., the State Department has an-
nounced.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, London Metals Market, International Monetary Market, Paris Commodity, New York Futures, and Cash Prices.

Table of Floating Rate Notes, Selected Over-the-Counter, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's, NYSE Index, Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y., and American Most Actives.

Table of Market Summary, NYSE Most Actives, Non Banks, and American Most Actives.

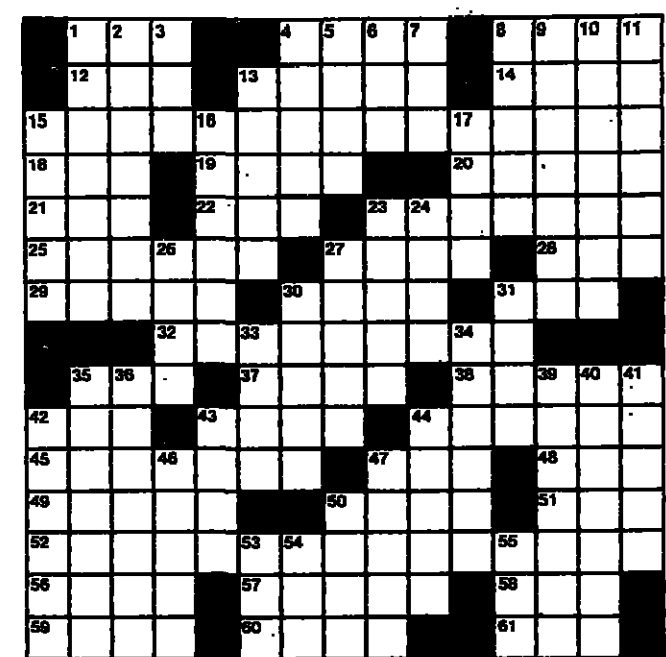
Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 3, listing various stocks and their prices.

The world at your finger tips. Herald Tribune. Invest. in depth. International.

Schmidt Attacks Steel Subsidies. BRUSSELS - Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has appealed to the leaders of the nine other EEC countries for a swift end to steel subsidies...

and the concern that Taiwan not be... Pentagon officers, reversing their judgment which says arms from and mis... carried soon, there could be regression in the relationship. The State Department has announced.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Malaska



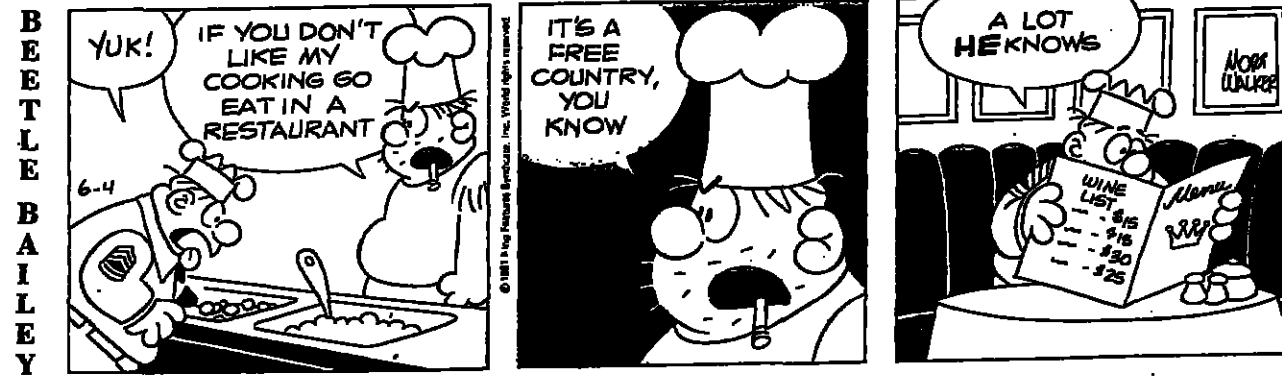
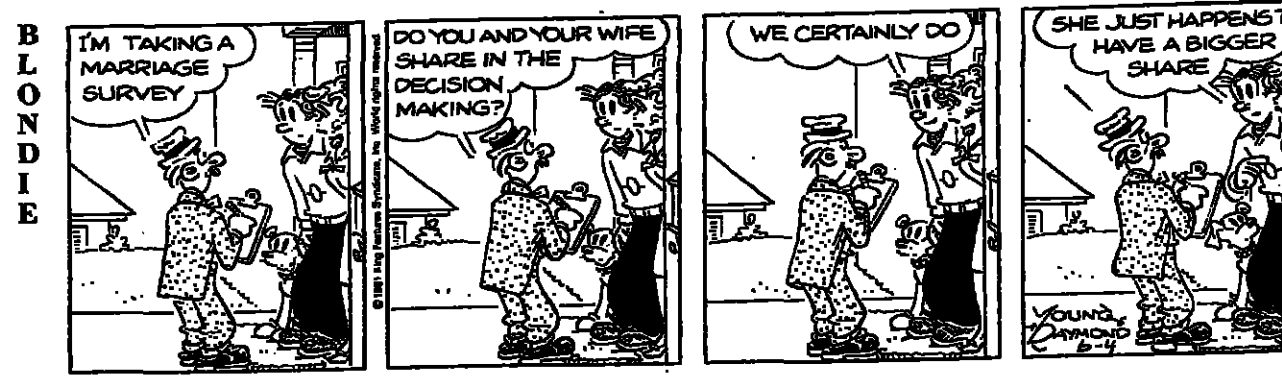
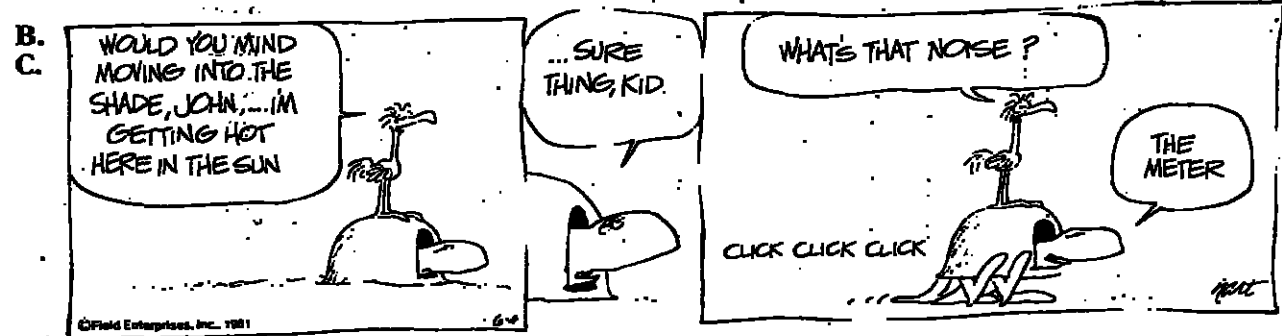
- ACROSS: 1 One of the Chaplins, 4 Door position, 8 Light: Prefix, 12 'Shylock's'..., 13 Totally united, 14 On one's uppers, 21 Start of a Sam Levenson book title, 18 Time out of mind, 19 Restriction, 28 One of two play-writing Spewacks, 21 (Athl. subj.), 22 Book by Nabokov, 23 'I'—an 'angel', 25 Railroad-switch rod, 27 Soapy of TV, 28 Before tea, 29 Turkish palace, 30 Wrenched, 31 Writers' submissions to, 32 More of book title, 35 Attention-getting sound, 27 Sound of surf, 35 Bell (Emily Brontë's pen name), 42 —masqué, 43 Gainsay, 44 Kind of medicine, 45 Dodger's forte, 47 Vandalize, 48 Island of the South Seas, 49 Far North highway, 50 A memorable Mae, 51 Ron, 52 End of book title, 53 Serene, 57 Armadillo, 58 Like some carpets, 59 Not one, to Ozark Ike, 60 Vasco da, 61 Parts of a con. DOWN: 1 Rat, 2 —Than Springtime, 3 Family member, 4 No longer sleeping, 5 Pop singer from, 6 Notes and anecdotes, 7 Gun an engine, 8 To choose: Fr., 9 Their wages are outrageous, 10 'A heart to play, and a', 11 Some of Pan's entourage, 13 Land (listen), 15 Irish poet-dramatist, 16 Conifer, priesthood upon, 17 Longest river within Spain, 23 Dti-dah man title, 24 Over again, 26 'Fish or cut', 27 Swag, 28 Snowshoe strap, 31 Shed, 32 He wrote 'Bambi Game', 34 Card game, 35 Great dancer of W.W. I era, 36 Goo-off, 39 Jacket material, 40 Forays, 41 Impede growth, 42 Like many a path, 43 Nickname for one of the Martins, 44 Restaurate's pride, 46 Thomas or Key, 47 Cook for O'Connor on TV, 48 Kerspang, 53 Funny fellow, 54 —dissolved in 1943, 55 Distorted

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Cities include ALBANY, ALBUQUERQUE, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPIENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics, including ALLIANCE INVESTMENT FUNDS, BANK OF AMERICA FUNDS, BRITANNIA TRUST MANAGED (C.I.) L.T., CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL, CREDIT SUISSE, DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT, FIDELITY FUND, G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD., JARDINE FLEMING, LLOYDS BANK INT'L, NBS INVESTMENT FUNDS, ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT, ROYSCHEIDT INVEST FUNDS, SOFFI GROUP GENEVA, SWISS BANK CORP., UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND.



JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hanni Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid of letters and a cartoon of a barber shop where everyone is talking.

BOOKS A LIFE IN OUR TIMES

By John Kenneth Galbraith. 563 pp. \$16.95. Houghton Mifflin: 2 Park St., Boston, Ma. 02107. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ALWAYS when reviewing a new memoir by the prodigious John Kenneth Galbraith, one is tempted to while away the space simply quoting passages. His memoirs, "A Life in Our Times," don't alter this temptation. On every subject Galbraith is succinct and witty. On the experience of growing up a Galbraith on a farm in Ontario: "My legacy was the inherent insecurity of a farm-reared boy in combination with an aggressive feeling that I owed it to all I encountered to make them better informed." On the uses of classroom discussion: "Discussion, in all higher education, is the vacuum which is used to fill a vacuum." On Franklin D. Roosevelt and the business community: "Roosevelt is assumed to have made hostility toward business an American intellectual norm. But it was the business attacks on him that made it inevitable." On the difference between capitalism and Communism: "Under capitalism man exploits man. And under Communism it is just the reverse." But to resort exclusively to quotation of "A Life in Our Times" would disguise several vital truths, not the least being that the book is full of strong opinion and proceeds by the vehicle of anecdote. Of course, these elements converge occasionally. Also, merely to quote would be to obscure the serious business of the book. That business is to trace the steps of its author's astonishingly varied and useful life — his passage from the New Deal to Fortune magazine to India to fame and fortune high on into volatile retirement. Though Galbraith us at the start that this book "is, deliberately, a view outward on events, people and ideas," Galbraith's vigor of expression, as well as an account of a period of gloom and psychotherapy, prevents the writing from ever sounding impersonal. That serious business is also to set the record straight — on what his books were about and how he evolved his theory of "The Affluent Society" and "The New Industrial State," as two of his most important works were named; on why the bombing of Ger-

enne. She came back to Broadway in "Candide." Coward came to see it and wrote a play in which they could co-star. The play was "Private Lives," but the proposed leading lady was rather cavalier in her acceptance, writing Coward: "There's nothing in it that can't be fixed." His reply was in his acid vein: "The only thing to be fixed is your performance." Coward later wrote a series of one-act plays in which they were reunited. "Tonight at 8:30," but many other authors and composers now clamored for her services. Cole Porter supplied her with some of her most memorable material in "Nymph Errand," and George Bernard Shaw, who took a great shine to her, granted permission for her to revive "Pygmalion." "Lady in the Dark" occupied her at the outset of World War II. Her last great postwar success was as the English governess to the King of Siam's children in "The King and I." Unaware of her illness, she died suddenly of cancer during its run. Throughout her career, she seems to have been possessed by boundless energy. At her zenith she was also wildly extravagant and had financial difficulties despite her huge earnings and rich beaux. To reduce her debts, she accepted all offers for additional work — while appearing to sold-out homes — she played supper cabarets and made films. Her film performances — except perhaps that in Alexander Korda's "Rembrandt" where she was disappointing in person she could enslave any audience whether British nobility or GIs who had never heard of her. Acting to the camera apparently curtailed the wonderful spontaneity that she conveyed across the footlights. According to Morley's research, her magic was not always present at rehearsals: "It was when the curtain went up on a crowded auditorium that her lightning flashed to illuminate the stage — sometimes to the astonishment of those who had assisted at her preparations. Her very special quality has never been captured on celluloid, but something of it is to be found in the countless anecdotes in Morley's book. In his extensive portrait her appealing personality is preserved. "Others of better dancers, better actresses," writes her biographer, "but Gertrude Lawrence was a better star."

Gertrude Lawrence By Sheridan Morley. 228 pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 91 Clapham High St., London. £8.95. McGraw-Hill, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020. \$12.95. Reviewed by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

SHE is the greatest feminine performer in the American theater, wrote Richard Watts, critic of the Herald Tribune, when Gertrude Lawrence opened in the 1941 Moss Hart-Kurt Weill-Ira Gershwin musical, "Lady in the Dark." The pronouncement summarizes the pinnacle she had obtained in the between-the-wars period. Now Sheridan Morley in a brisk biography explains her Anglo-American vogue and, in as far as possible, her chameleon self. She was born in London in 1898. Her father was a pantomime clown who soon disappeared from the home, and her mother, though not of "the profession," quickly developed into the traditional stage mama. At 8 little Gertrude was singing in concert party shows at English seaside resorts. At 10 she was in pantomime at the Lyceum. Basil Dean engaged her to be an angel in Gerhart Hauptmann's dream play, "Hannele." A fellow angel was the child actor, Noel Coward. "She was very mondaine, carried a handbag with a powderpuff and frequently dabbed her generously upturned nose," he recalled in his memoirs. "She gave me an orange and told me a few mildly dirty stories, and I loved her from then on." In World War I, Andre Charlot, French music-hall impresario, was introducing intimate revue to London. The adolescent Gertrude, engaged for the chorus of his first production, rose to be a major feature of his subsequent shows. In 1924, Charlot embarked for New York with his company, including Gertrude and Beatrice Lillie. His streamlined revue, witty, cordial, unpretentious and stylishly British, was something new on Broadway, a relief from the lavish extravaganzas of Ziegfeld. George Gershwin selected Gertrude to star in his musical, "Oh, Kay." But its ambitious leading lady also wanted to try her hand as a straight comedi-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Table with a grid of letters and a list of words found in the grid, including BLOC, BARD, FLOT, ROMA, DUBRO, AUBA, AGUE, HYPER, BAIN, GOUT, ALAMBIC, BUNGO, ABBE, DIO, BIC, BECTOR, HOLSTER, MARAL, BELLE, LUD, VIEWS, BAKER, DUDE, GET, LUBBY, AUBA, TORONTO, BATTERY, SEG, EPIC, VARIO, BEIGE, JUVI, BOUY, BEIGE, BUNO, BELLE, DEARY, AGAL, ODD, BLO, HOME.

BRIDGE

A SIMPLE auction led to three no-trump on the diagrammed deal, and South won the heart lead in dummy and set to work on diamonds. When he played the ace and another diamond, East won and had to make a crucial play. For a spade play to be right, West had to have the K-J. Against that, a club play would gain if West had A-J-x or better, and might succeed if West held K-J-x. East found the winning shift to a spade: His partner had played high-low in diamonds. West's diamonds can be used to carry a suit-preference message. His immediate play of the diamond king was an attempt to suggest strength in the high-ranking suit. The defense took three spades and two diamonds before the declarer could make use of his diamonds. Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1NT Pass 3NT East Pass West led the heart ten.

It's like a barber shop, only everybody talks.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Fat Man" and other fragments.

Art Buchwald Working Your Way To Social Security

WASHINGTON — "Hey, Pa, they're going to have to make some changes in Social Security to keep the program from going bankrupt."



Buchwald

"Makes sense to me. Am I still under the safety net?" "Not sure yet. It depends on the compromise. Ain't enough money to go around so they have to change the rules again."

"Wal, maybe they shouldn't have invented penicillin and all them newfangled drugs. Maybe them smart fellas in Washington didn't figure on new breakthroughs in medicine that would keep us all alive."

"They didn't, Pa, and now they have to bite the bullet. Not their bullet — yours." "How they plannin' to do that, son?"

"You bet your sweet life I ain't ready to go. I didn't promise them fellas in Washington nothing about when I'd kick the can. I feel better now'n I did when I was 50."

"If you're over 75 years old and can prove you're an orphan, you can get 100 percent of your benefits — unless you have a newspaper route and you don't declare your tips."

"When did they figure to have her snuffed out?" "When she got to be 67."

"There goes my safety net." "I'm sorry, Pa. But that's just the way it's got to be."

"Them stat-as-tissions are starting to find that out, Pa. Nobody is dying when they're supposed to. You and Ma ain't cooperating with the ax-chewer-aerial tables one lick. And neither are any of your friends."

"If you win more than \$2.50 a day in gas rummy, you have to pay the first \$100 of your Medicaid bill."

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Master of the Woodblock But Kiyoshi Saito Is Relatively Unknown in Japan

By Christine Chapman

International Herald Tribune

KAMAKURA, Japan — In Japanese sensei means "master." Kiyoshi Saito, who will be 74 this year, may be Japan's foremost living sensei of the woodblock.

Shiko Munakata died in 1975, and 86-year-old Un'ichi Hiratsuka lives in Washington, D.C. Connoisseurs of hanga, or creative prints, have placed Saito with these two artists, whose work epitomizes Japan's mastery of the modern woodblock.

But, unlike Munakata or Hiratsuka, Saito remains relatively unknown in Japan. Although he has lived and worked there all his life, most Japanese are unaware that the modest old man who lives in the ancient capital of Kamakura is an artist of international reputation.

His countrymen's apparent lack of appreciation for his art makes him, he revealed in an interview, the handsome Western-style house where he lives with his wife. Over cups of green tea and endless cigarettes, Saito tried to explain what he sees as the Japanese idea of modern art.

"Japanese lack a sense of true beauty. They like a great name, an authority. They don't have an eye for my work. They appreciate abstract art, Western style. They look down on Japanese scenery and refuse to paint it. There will not come a truly great artist in Japan."

"Every G.I. could afford a woodblock to send home. And an artist could always scrounge a piece of wood to cut with loving care. Saito and other artists worked with minimum supplies. A do-it-yourself art movement began in which the artist made the drawing, cut the block and printed the edition himself."

Saito speaks affectionately of American enthusiasm for his work. He recalls meeting MacArthur and giving him a print. He remembers with pleasure a Fourth of July party at the U.S. Embassy when Edwin G. Reischauer was ambassador in the 1960s. He is grateful to the Americans who have been loyal to him throughout his career.

Saito's subjects are what the Japanese call "classical motifs," the temples, shrines, Buddha, geishas, stone lanterns, farmhouses and other common beauties.

Yet his sense of proportion, or distortion, makes the subject flesh and bones. The viewer into the heart of the print. The texture of the wood is apparent in his best pictures; he works the grain for unusual effects. He has been prolific — one collector termed him "prolifically prolific" — and some of his work is trivial. Other prints echo Munch or Mondrian, who, he admits, influenced him.

He did things in print that were indigenous to Japan, which became symbols of the country to Westerners," said Frances Blakemore, an American artist, author of "Who's Who in Modern Japanese Prints" and owner of the Franel Gallery in Tokyo.

"Every G.I. could afford a woodblock to send home. And an artist could always scrounge a piece of wood to cut with loving care. Saito and other artists worked with minimum supplies. A do-it-yourself art movement began in which the artist made the drawing, cut the block and printed the edition himself."

Saito speaks affectionately of American enthusiasm for his work. He recalls meeting MacArthur and giving him a print. He remembers with pleasure a Fourth of July party at the U.S. Embassy when Edwin G. Reischauer was ambassador in the 1960s. He is grateful to the Americans who have been loyal to him throughout his career.

Saito's subjects are what the Japanese call "classical motifs," the temples, shrines, Buddha, geishas, stone lanterns, farmhouses and other common beauties.

Yet his sense of proportion, or distortion, makes the subject flesh and bones. The viewer into the heart of the print. The texture of the wood is apparent in his best pictures; he works the grain for unusual effects. He has been prolific — one collector termed him "prolifically prolific" — and some of his work is trivial. Other prints echo Munch or Mondrian, who, he admits, influenced him.

He did things in print that were indigenous to Japan, which became symbols of the country to Westerners," said Frances Blakemore, an American artist, author of "Who's Who in Modern Japanese Prints" and owner of the Franel Gallery in Tokyo.



Figure from a recent print created by Kiyoshi Saito.

1930s, he worked first in oils. He still paints in sumi, the ink used in calligraphy, and he derives great satisfaction from drawing. His ideas come from his sketches, he said.

"I don't care if it's oil or woodblock. Art is what I'm trying to create. I like simple art, art organized in a certain order. I find great charm in simplifying."

He is not concerned about his place in art, he said. He leaves that to the critics and the historians. He does not know, or care to know, about the Tokyo art world. He did not know that the late Premier Masayoshi Ohira presented three Saito prints to Jimmy Carter when Ohira was the former president in Washington in 1979.

As he ignores such trifles, he shuns attempts to define his work. His longtime friend Tatsujiro Takahashi, manager of the Yoseido Gallery in Tokyo, calls him "romantic" rather than realistic. Saito considers himself a "pure artist," and although Saito estimates speak of the Japanese feeling in his art even when his subject is Paris, he said: "I don't think I'm trying to capture the spirit of Japanese beauty. It's natural. I am Japanese."

Saito's work may be seen in Tokyo at the Franel, Kaigado, Kato, Murakami and Yasuda Galleries and the Tolman Collection.

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MOVING advertisement for INTERDEAN, offering services for moving and relocation.

MOVING advertisement for INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE, offering subscription services.

ANNOUNCEMENTS section containing various notices and advertisements.

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EMPLOYMENT section with various job openings and career opportunities.

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